The Leading Motor House of Asia:
BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY,
HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

The World's Best Cycles and Motor Cars
can be obtained from
BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY,
HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

VOL. II NO. 207 BOMBAY: TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1914 ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE.

Date of Sailing.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting Aden with	Tons.
5th Sept	Arabia ...	8000	... ...	...
12th "	Malwa ...	11000	... ...	...
19th "	Simla ...	6000	... ...	...
26th "	Morea ...	11000	... ...	...
3rd Oct.	Persia ...	8000	... ...	...
10th "	Maloja ...	12500	... ...	...
17th "	Caledonia ...	8000	... ...	...
24th "	Salsette ...	6000	Mooltan	10000
31st "	India ...	8000	... ...	...
7th Nov.	Salsette ...	6000	Macedonia	10500
14th "	Arabia ...	8000	... ...	...
21st "	Salsette ...	6000	Moldavia	10000
28th "	Malwa ...	11000	... ...	...
5th Dec.	China ...	8000	Medina	12500
12th "	Persia ...	8000	... ...	...
19th "	Salsette ...	6000	Mongolia	10000
26th "	Kaisar-i-Hind	11400	...	...

Tenders leave CARNAC BUNDER on the day of sailing. All passengers must attend at the place at 1 p.m. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN and NEW ZEALAND.

These Steamers leave Bombay usually fortnightly, on WEDNESDAY. Single and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to—

A. R. BURNEY,
Acting Superintendent,
Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
(Japan Mail Steamership Co., Ltd.)
Incorporated in Japan.
To Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamers.	Commander.	Ton.	Arrival.	Departure.
Jinsen Maru	T. Terada	3785	2nd Sept.	9th Sept.
Colombo Maru	O. Sakamoto	4709	17th Sept.	24th "
Rangoon Maru	H. Nomura	5143	4th Oct.	16th Oct.
Kirin Maru	M. Nakamura	3808	18th "	30th "

For Freight apply to—

T. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager,
NIPPON YUSEN-KAI-SHA,
York Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

PHILLIPS & Co., Ltd.,

WHOLESALE & MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS.

BOMBAY & POONA.

Import Drugs, Chemicals, Surgical instruments, Chemical apparatus, Patent medicines and Druggists' sundries of every description direct from the makers, thus ensuring the best of material, from first sources—

Orders are solicited from Railways, Municipalities, Native States, Schools, Dispensaries and Families.

Flooring Tiles, Marble Merchants and Contractors.

GAZDAR & Co.,

Sole Agents for the

HENRY RICHARDS TILE Co.,

28 CHURCH-GATE ST. Fort.

BOMBAY.

Bath Tubs. Lavatories. Urinal Bath-room Fittings, etc.,

SHIPPING.

ELLERMAN'S
CITY AND HALL LINES,
(JOINT SERVICE).

SAILINGS.

HOMEWARD.

SPRING 1915.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Karachi about.	Leave Bomb about.
City of Marseilles A&O	8250	3rd Feb.	...
City of Glasgow A&O	6546	...	6th Feb.
City of Poona A&O	7474	3rd March.	...
City of Paris A&O	9239	15th "	17th March
City of Lahore A&O	6947	24th "	...
Trafford Hall A&O	5821	...	29th March
City of Manchester A&O	5551	31st March.	...
City of Nagpur A&O	7500	12th April	14th April
City of Cairo A&O	...	21st "	...
City of Benares A&O	6984	...	27th "
City of Marseilles A&O	8250	8th May	10th "
City of Poona A&O	7474	7th June	...

"Trafford Hall," carries 1st Class passengers only; all other steamers have accommodation for 1st and 2nd Classes.

FARES.	1st. class Singles.	1st class Returns.	2nd class Singles	2nd class Returns
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles	578	891	429	649
London via Marseilles	653	1,001	489	809
Liverpool	605	957	462	704
London via Marseilles out from Liverpool	...	999	...	737

Concession granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The A and C Class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess.

A and C Class steamers have Electric Light and Fan, fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

Through booking in connection with Cunard Line.

Most of the above steamers are fitted with "WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY."

For passages and further particulars apply to:—
Bombay:—Messrs. Ed. Bate & Sons, Agency.

KILLICK NIXON & Co.,

Karachi: Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell and Co., Ltd.

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NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

Esplanade Road, Fort BOMBAY.
(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

Subscribed Capital £2,000,000
Paid up Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund £1,100,000

Head Office.
26, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.
Branches.

Calcutta	Chittagong	Zanzibar
Bombay	Rangoon	Mombasa
Madras	Mandalay	Nairobi
Karachi	Colombo	Nakuru
Lahore	Kandy	Kisuma
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Jinja
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Kampala
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Entebbe
Tuticorin		
Cochin		

Agents in Mauritius:
Mauritius Commercial Bank.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One Year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

are opened for Approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE.

payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS.

are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

JAMES SMITH,
Acting Manager.

Post Box 141

THE EMPIRE BANK, LIMITED.

17-19, GREEN STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent. p. a. on minimum daily balances of Rs. 200 to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS for 12 months at 5 per cent. p. a.

SAVINGS BANK deposits at 4 per cent. p. a.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS granted on approved security.

SECURITIES AND STOCKS received for safe custody and dividends and interest thereon collected. Also bought and sold for constituents at market rates.

All kinds of Banking business transacted.

Further particulars on application.

HEREDIA & CO.,
Agents

FOR ADVERTISEMENT RATES
APPLY
THE MANAGER,
"BOMBAY CHRONICLE,"
Medows Street,
Fort, BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS as follows:—

FOR KARACHI.

WEEKLY FROM VICTORIA DOCK.

Vessels. Tons. Sailing Date Time Routes.
KASARA, 1195 Thursday 3rd Sept. Direct.
LINGA, 2184 Fri. 4th Sept. *6 a.m. Direct.
*or on arrival of English mail steamer

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH.

(Weekly.)

S. S. "KASARA" 1195 tons, on Thursday 3rd September, calling at Karachi, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Bahrein and Bushire.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

Extra sailings at frequent intervals.

FOR SEYCHELLES EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA.

(Fortnightly.)

A STEAMER to be named later

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA.

(Direct.)

Frequent sailings with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Strait Settlements, Mauritius, Australia and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents

Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier,

Bombay.

1st September, 1914.

POONA SEASON.

Visitors to Poona will Find the most Up-to-date place for BREAKFAST, TIFFIN, DINNER AND AFTERNOON TEA AT

F. CORNAGLIA'S,

Leading Confectioner and Caterer of Western India.

Local and Mofussil Orders promptly and carefully executed.

All Caterings in the most recherche Style.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

F. CORNAGLIA,

83, Medow Street, } BOMBAY.
7, Esplanade Road, }
And 6, Arsenal Road, POONA.

Telegrams 'Cornaglia.' Telephone No. 42.

THE ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.

ESTABLISHED 1874.

FUNDS exceed	CLAIMS PAID exceed
Rs. 4,50,00,000	Rs. 4,00,00,000

ABSOLUTE SECURITY

provided for Policyholders by the investment of Funds in Government and Trust Securities.

RECORD BONUS

declared in respect of the last Triennium.

For particulars apply to
STEWART S. STORY,
Ag. Manager.

Oriental Buildings, Bombay.

When you go visiting—don't have a headache and be out of sorts. Carry Stearn Headache Cure, make your stay pleasant, Headache relieved immediately.

SHIPPING.

ANCHOR LINE.

PROPOSED SAILINGS OF THE ANCHOR LINE.

Steamer.	Tonnage.	Captain.	Leave Bombay about.
S.S. Circassia	6722	C.F. Osborne R. D., R. N. R.	16th Oct. 1914
S.S. Massilia	5091	J Thomson	21st " "
S.S. Olympia	5124	J. L. Henderson	6th Nov. "
S.S. Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	21st " "

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON 1915.

Steamer.	Tonnage.	Captain.	Leave Bombay about.
S.S. Castalia	6388	G. Mitchell	9th Feb. 1915
S.S. Elysia	6368	J. Kinnaird	24th " "
S.S. Massilia	5091	J. Thomson	15th April "
S.S. Olympia	5124	J. L. Henderson	26th March "
S.S. Circassia	6722	C. F. Osborne R.D. R. N. R.	16th April "
S.S. Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	27th April "
S.S. Castalia	6388	G. Mitchell	8th May "
S.S. Elysia	6368	J. Kinnaird	29th May "

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH MARCONI WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

All the four berth cabins have now been given up and in future only three persons will be berthed in the cabins that originally held four.

FARES.

	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.
Bombay to Suez ...	413	627
Bombay to Port Said ...	446	677
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool ...	578	924
Bombay to London overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool ...	653	999
Bombay to Gibraltar ...	590	891
Bombay to Liverpool ...	605	957
Bombay to New York ...	841	1,429
Bombay to Cairo, including train fares from Suez ...	446	...

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to Families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea-Planters, etc.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rates to Europe include free passage by B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

Through tickets to America per Anchor Cunard Joint Passenger Service.

For any further information regarding passage, apply to the undersigned.

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Agents, Bombay.

BY APPOINTMENT.

GENERAL ACCIDENT FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE CORPORATION, LTD.
(INCORPORATED IN GREAT BRITAIN.)

Assets Exceed.....Rs. 3,75,00,000
Claims Paid.....Rs. 10,50,00,000
ESTABLISHED 1885.

Special Policies and Low Quotations for—

FIRE	ACCIDENT
BURGLARY	& SICKNESS
MOTOR CAR	FIDELITY
MOTOR CYCLE	GUARANTEE
BICYCLE	PLATE GLASS
LIVE STOCK	LIFT & HOIST

INSURANCES.

For Particulars and Proposal Forms apply to—

INDIAN BRANCH:—
12-18, Church Gate St., BOMBAY.
(P. O. Box 112.)
Manager for India—G. M. ROSE.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

THE BURMAH OIL Co., Ltd.

(SCOTLAND.)

B. O. C. LUBRICATING OILS.

B. O. C. LAMP OILS.	B. O. C. PITCH.
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SHAW WALLACE & Co., Wallace Street.

P. O. Box 203. *Telephone Nos.* 102 & 1439.

WAR SERVICE EQUIPMENT.

NOTE:—NAVAL and MILITARY OFFICERS proceeding on WAR SERVICE are offered a special discount of 20 per cent on our usual Prices on

FOR THE NAVY

FOR THE ARMY

WATCHES.
For Wrist wear or for the pocket, we can supply the BEST and therefore the cheapest from Rs. 15.

BINOCULARS.
The BEST again, in GOERZ PRISMS & BUSCH PRISMS also ENGLISH PRISMS at Rs. 90.

CAMERAS.
GOERZ ANSCHUTZ or the TENAX POCKET cameras weighing from 8½ Ozs. All fitted with GOERZ' world renowned lenses. From Rs. 112.

MARCKS & Co., Ltd.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

THE NATIONAL INDIAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE, 6 & 7 Clive Street, CALCUTTA.
MESSRS. MARTIN & COY., Managing Agents,

SPECIAL FEATURES:—
Improved Schemes of Children's Endowments and Annuities, Marriage Dowries for Daughters, **Educational Incomes** for Sons.
Special Provident Assurances, a new and attractive scheme.
Ideal Family Endowment Scheme, a unique system of Assurance.
Double Endowment Assurances, at very favourable rates.
Premiums calculated at Half-Years of Age.
Half-Yearly, Quarterly, Bi-Monthly or Monthly Instalments of Premium accepted without extra charge.
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Policies automatically protected from forfeiture by application of the surrender value.
Revival of Policies lapsed by non-payment of premiums effected on most liberal terms.
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Immediate Payment of Claims.

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The Company is prepared to stand surety for **Government and Municipal** Officers, and Employees in Railways, Banks and other public and private Offices, as well as for private individuals.

For Prospectus and Particulars apply to:—
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RESIDENT SECRETARY FOR WESTERN INDIA, SIND & MADRAS PRESIDENCY.

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(Registered in Japan.)

ESTABLISHED 1880.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL Yen. 48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... „ 39,000,000
RESERVE FUND ..... „ 18,900,000
HEAD OFFICE YOKOHAMA.
Branches and Agencies at

Antung Hsien	Liaoyang	Osaka
Changchun	Calcutta	Pekin
Dairen (Dalney)	London	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Hankow	Lyone	San Francisco
Harbin	Fengtien	Shanghai
Hongkong	(Mukden)	Tiehling
Honolulu	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Kobe	Newchwang	Tokyo.
Los Angeles	New York (Cal. U.S.A.)	Tsingtau

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI, Manager.

Post Box No. 207.
Hornby Road Fort, Bombay.

BANKING.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1908.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE:—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ..... Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID UP ..... Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 5,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st and at 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

Transacted, rules for which can be obtained on application.

J. A. STEWART,
Ag. Manager.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

"WANTED" "TO LET" and "FOR SALE" Advertisements are charged at the following rates WHICH MUST BE PREPAID:—
ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding twenty words, Re. 1 per insertion; every additional line (six words) or part of a line 4 annas. Headings count as two lines.
Advertisers are requested to send remittance with copy of advertisement to avoid delay in publication.
Advertiser are requested to note that the Publishers cannot undertake to send Replies to Advertisements unless a sufficient amount is prepaid to cover Postage. Replies can always be obtained at the Office on production of the Voucher given between the hours of 11 a.m. and 5 p.m.
SPECIAL CONTRACT RATES
may be had on application to—
The Manager "Bombay Chronicle."

ENGLISH dessert PEARS & APPLES 9 lbs. nett, by V. P. parcel post, Rs.3/8 all charges included. Apply to CAPTAIN BANON. The Manali Orchards, Kulu-Panjab, Telegrams "Banon-Kulu." 3031

THE CARLTON HOTEL.—Exclusively for Europeans, the premier Residential Hotel of Bombay. Reputedly the finest cuisine. Every modern convenience and comfort; suites or single rooms from Rs. 5 per day. Special terms on application to the MANAGER. 416

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE Economics, Law and Banking. The Premier College in India patronised by Princes, and recognised by other High Authorities. Best Examination results. 80, Esplanade Road. 882

PIANOS:—MR. A. F. SOUNDY having severed his connections with MESSRS. SOUNDY & CO Ltd, Music Warehouse, is now prepared to undertake TUNINGS and REPAIRS to all makes of PIANOS ORGANS HARMONIUMS, etc, Satisfaction guaranteed. Apply A. F. SOUNDY, "Sea Croft," Colaba Reclamation, Bombay. 2450

YOUR PIANO—Does it need tuning or repairing. We place the services of thoroughly competent workmen at your disposal. Our charges are moderate and whatever we do for your instrument we guarantee it will be done as well as it is possible. MARCKS and Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona, Agents for the World-known Bluthner Pianos.

WANTED.

WANTED—A good Cook, Goanese preferred.—Apply with copies of testimonials to MESS PRESIDENT, Middlesex Regt., Cawnpore. 2416

WANTED LADIES AND GENTLEMEN going abroad to advantageously sell their Furniture, etc., in one lot No. 100 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3456

WANTED A GRADUATE or UNDER-GRADUATE with Sanskrit to coach up a student in St. IV. See T. R. DESAI, B.A., LL.B. H. C. Vakil, Girgaon, Bombay. 3700

WANTED.—KHANSAMAH to run catering Mess. Deposit of Rs. 200 required. Copies of testimonials and full details of contract to MESS SECRETARY, 69th Panjabis. Jhelum. 2417

WANTED—Lecturer in Persian and Arabic (M.A.) at once. Salary Rs. 100 to 150 p.m., according to qualifications. Apply without delay, with full particulars and copies of testimonials to the PRINCIPAL B. B. College, Mozuffarpore. 2415

WANTED.—An Engineer for the Dewas State 2, Central India, on a salary of Rs. 100, plus Rs. 10 as conveyance allowance, and quarters. None who are not L.C.E.S. and Mechanical Engineers need apply. The appointment will be probationary for six months. Applications should be sent not later than the 1st of September 1914, to the SECOND MEMBER OF COUNCIL, Dewas State 2, C.I. 2418

WANTED ASSISTANT DRAINAGE ENGINEER. The President. Corporation of Madras, invites application for the appointment of Drainage Assistant to the Special Engineer.

The duties will be to assist the Special Engineer in the design, construction and maintenance of works of drainage for the City of Madras.

The salary will be Rs. 500 per mensem rising by annual increments of Rs. 20 per mensem. An allowance of Rs. 30 per mensem will be paid to the officer appointed as long as he maintains and uses on the work a first class motor bicycle in good running order. No other allowance of any kind will be made.

The successful candidates will be required to sign a three years' agreement to be prepared by the Corporation. By mutual consent the appointment may be extended for a further period.

The Corporation reserves the right to determine the appointment at any time by three months' notice in writing or by payment of one month's salary.

Leave will be granted on full pay to the extent of one month for every eleven months of active service, but for not more than three months at a time.

The applicant must not be more than 35 years old and copies of certificates of age, testimonials and medical certificate of fitness for service must be enclosed with the application, which must reach the President not later than Monday, the 21st September 1914.

The President reserves the right of rejecting all applications without giving reasons. The officer appointed will be required to commence his duties not later than four weeks after he has received notification of the acceptance of his application.

The applications must be in writing only, and should be sent in sealed envelopes superscribed "Drainage Assistant."

J. W. MADELEY,
Special Engineer,
Corporation of Madras.

Napier Park,
Madras, 31st August 1914. 2460

WANTED.

WANTED a YOUNG EUROPEAN or PARSEE NURSE, cheerful disposition whole time as companion to a youth. Apply sharp Box No. 837, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3693

WANTED immediately, TEMPORARILY. COMPETENT LADY SHORT-HAND TYPIST. Salary upto Rs. 120. Apply in writing to the NAVAL SECRETARY, ROYAL INDIAN MARINE DOCKYARD. 3697

WANTED Qualified Sub-Assistant Surgeons for Service in the Civil and Railway Department in Baluchistan. Applications with copies of certificates to be sent to THE RESIDENCY SURGEON and CHIEF MEDICAL OFFICER IN BALUCHISTAN, Quetta. 2430

WANTED a Nurse to take charge of infant, age 16 months, in return for passage money between Bombay and London. References required. Date of sailing Sept. 5th 1914.—Apply ROBERTSON, East K. G. O. Pioneers, Bangalore. 2462

WANTED—INDIAN CHRISTIAN FEMALE SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEON or HOSPITAL ASSISTANT, for ZENANA MISSION HOSPITAL, Nasik. Apply stating age, with testimonials to DR. LANDON, Nasik. Pay according to qualifications. 3685

WANTED AN Honours B. Sc. in Physics and Chemistry to act as Assistant to the Lecturer in these subjects at St. Stephen's College, Delhi, from October 1, 1914 to June 30, 1915. Pay Rs. 100 p.m. Apply with testimonials to THE PRINCIPAL. 2430

WANTED PARTNER to add Rs. 25,000 and join a well established going firm. Invested capital amounts ½ lakh, yielding over 20 per cent. Incoming Partner to get yearly 6 per cent. interest with ½ share. It is a Hindu Local concern, without fear of Fire, war, wear and tear. Apply to Box No. 838, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3696

WANTED—A good experienced and qualified Lady Doctor to be in Charge of Female Hospital and to work also as family Physician to the Royal Family. Pay Rs. 300. Private practice allowed. Quarters free. Joining expenses will be paid.—Apply sharp with testimonials to the SECRETARY OF THE COUNCIL OF REGENCY, TehriGarhwal State. 2431

WANTED L. C. E's. for temporary posts of OVERSEERS, carrying a monthly salary of Rs. 80 to 100 with biennial increment of Rs. 20. Apply to the Chief Engineer, Baroda State, on or before the 15th September, 1914,

(Sd.) A. H. COYLE,
Chief Engineer,
2468 Baroda State.

THE MADRAS and SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY Co. Ltd.—Wanted from end of September for Harbour construction work two EXPERIENCED DIVERS with practical knowledge of block setting. Free quarters provided. Apply with copies of testimonials and stating salary required to,

RESIDENT ENGINEER,
Harbour Works, Mormugao, Goa. 3659

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—One MOTOR CAR English made Apply to Mr. COTRELL, City Garrage, Rampart Row, Fort. 2420

TENTS.—40lbs. officers and 80lbs. Officers Tents can be supplied at once in any number by SUTOR and Co., Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay. 3658

FOR SALE.—REMINGTON VISIBLE TYPEWRITER No. 10, absolutely new with accessories. Rs. 300 no offers. Apply "B. C." c/o Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2406

FOR SALE 2 CYLINDER "SWIFT" 4 Seater, complete, in good condition, at K. & S. MOTOR WORKS, Tardeo, Bombay. 3691

AMMUNITION BOOTS.—Boots for British and Native Troops and Boots and Shoes for Followers can be supplied immediately in any quantity by SUTOR and Co., Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay. 3658

TO BE LET.

TO LET.—WELL FURNISHED FLAT for 3 or 4 months. Low rental. Apply 2nd floor, CLARKE HOUSE, Wodehouse Road. 3694

TO LET from 1st October, the 1st floor of Marine House at Marine Lines, No. 21. Apply to MRS. F. F. KARAKA on Ground Floor. 3679

TO BE LET, from 1st October, for EUROPEANS only, Commodious Bungalow on Ridge Road. Electric Lights & Fans. Modern conveniences. For rent and further particulars apply to Box No. 836, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle. 3692

TO BE LET.—Immediate occupation PART FLAT fully furnished at Colaba, containing 3 rooms, 2 baths, electric lights and fans suitable for 2 bachelors or married couple. Apply to Box No. 541 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2415

NOTICES.

BOMBAY BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

WITH effect from TUESDAY, 1ST SEPTEMBER 1914, the timings of Through and Local trains will be revised. Timings can be ascertained from SHEET TIME TABLES exhibited at stations.

FREDERICK W. HANSON,
250 General Traffic Manager.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that I, MAHOMED HAJI VAZIR of Bombay Khoja Mahomedan Inhabitant has contracted for the absolute sale to our client of the undermentioned piece or parcel of Government unoccupied land.

All persons having claim or interest in or to the said land or any part thereof by way of sale, gift, inheritance, mortgage, charge lease lien maintenance trust or otherwise howsoever are required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office No. 57 Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to any such claim or interest and the same (if any) will be treated as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Government unoccupied leasehold land or ground part of survey No. 82 situate at the village of Vesawe in the registration sub-district of Salsette now of Bandra in the Taluka of Salsette Thana District containing by admeasurement 30 gunthas and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the North by building site No. 21 belonging to Maneckbai Bejonji Talati on or towards the South by building site No. 19 belonging to the Vendor on or towards the East by the public road leading to the village of Vesawe and beyond it land out of survey No. 56 and on or towards the West by the Sea-Coast.

Dated this 31st day of August 1914.

EDGELOW, GULABCHAND, WADIA & Co.,
3698 Purchaser's Attorneys.

THE JIVRAJ BALOO SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY LIMITED.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that an ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Company will be held at its Registered Office, No. 9, Green Street, Fort, on TUESDAY the 1st September 1914, at 4 p.m. (Standard Time), to transact the following business:—

I. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet and Abstract of Profit and Loss Account for the year ended 31st March 1914.
II. To declare a Dividend.
III. To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.
IV. To appoint Auditor or Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company, will be CLOSED from TUESDAY, the 1st SEPTEMBER to TUESDAY, the 15th September, 1914, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
ABDOOLABHOY JOOMABHOY
LALLJEE & CO.,
Agents.
Bombay, 13th August, 1914. 3573

P. W. D. BOMBAY.

BHATGHAR HYDRO-ELECTRIC SCHEME.

ELECTRICAL FOREMAN required immediately for the erection of the undermentioned Electrical Plant.
2000 volt 3 Phase Turbo-Alternators;
Mining type main switchboard and motor switchgear;
Overhead Transmission line of bare copper;
Slip ring motors.
Applicants should have had practical experience in jointing and laying 3 core paper insulated lead covered cables.
Salary would commence from the date of reporting for duty in Bhatghar and would be at the rate of Rs. 175 per mensem during the first year rising to Rs. 200per mensem in the second year if services are approved. No joining expenses would be allowed.
The appointment is of a temporary nature only but may be held for 5 or more years by suitable man. Probation period 3 months. Application by letter should be made before the 12th SEPTEMBER 1914 to

THE ELECTRICAL ENGINEER,
Lake Whiting District,
Bhatghar Dam,
3669 (Via Bhor) Satara Distt.

THE MYSORE DASARA INDUSTRIAL AND AGRICULTURAL EXHIBITION.

THE above EXHIBITION WILL BE HELD AT MYSORE on 21st September, 1914. Concession in freight granted by the Railway Companies. Firms desirous of sending exhibits are requested to communicate at once with the undersigned.

NAGINDAS P. MEHTA,
Bombay Representative.
18, Church Gate Street,
29th August, 1914. 3695

NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE. JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V. by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of TYEBALLI ABDUL HOOSEIN late of Bombay Borah Mahomedan Inhabitant a glass-ware and general merchant ..... Deceased.

SAFIABOO widow of the abovenamed deceased TYEBALLI ABDUL HOOSEIN of Bombay Borah Mahomedan Inhabitant doing domestic work and at present residing at Kasai Moholla Nagdevi Street without the Fort. Petitioner.

ALL persons claiming to have any interest in the estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir BASIL SCOTT Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this twenty-second day of August in the year of our Lord One thousand Nine hundred and fourteen and in the fifth year of our Reign.

(Sd.) A. M. KAJIJI,
Registrar.
(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI,
The 27th day of August, 1914.

Messrs. JAMSEDJI RUSTOMJI & DEVIDAS,
Petitioner's Attorneys. 3701.

RE SOUNDY & CO. LD.

IN the EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above company held on 27th instant, it was unanimously resolved, that the company should be wound up voluntarily.

SOUNDY & Co.
3702.

AUCTION SALE.

J. S. MODY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.
24, 26, Bank Street, Fort.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

IMPORTANT TO TAILORS, MERCHANTS, AND GENTLEMEN.

Auction sale of Pieces of Superior Venetians and Corded Coatings, Suiting Flannels, Tweeds, Whip Cords and Fancy Suiting Worsteds, White and Knitted Serge, super-coloured Pinhead and Venetian Coatings, etc., suitable for the occasion of the coming Parsi New Year's Day.

TO-MORROW WEDNESDAY the 2nd day of September, 1914, at 2-30 p.m. Messrs. J. S. MODY & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction in the shop, opposite Messrs. Treacher and Co., on Esplanade Road and next to Messrs. Dunnett and Co., at the corner of Medows Street, Fort, by order of the firm concerned a consignment of superior woollen piece-goods received per S.S. "Macedonia" comprising:—

Fancy checked, vicuna, covert and worsted coatings, black and blue superior venetians and corded coatings, blue twill serge coatings, fancy coloured superior whipcord coatings, fancy coloured pinhead and venetian coatings, suiting and tennis flannels, tweeds, white twill and knitted serge, fancy trouserings, white striped serge, etc., of 3 to 10 yards in length.

The remnants will be sold singly to suit the requirements of the purchasers.

The above is on view.

AUCTION SALE ON SATURDAY THE 5TH INST. AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.)

On SATURDAY the 5th day of September 1914 at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. J. S. MODY & Co. are instructed to sell by public auction on the 1st flat of "Cama Buildings" in Meadow Street, Fort, opposite Messrs. Tarachand Purushram, Jewellers (where the kit has been removed for sale) very valuable and handsome teakwood and blackwood, plain and carred household furniture by well known makers comprising sliding dining table for 24 persons, arm and without arm chairs, handsome mirrored, sideboard, dinner waggons, dumb waiters, meatsafe, rich glass and crockeryware, rich Reed and Barton's, Elkington's platedware, marble top tables, tiled teapoys, velvet lined drawing room suite, carved teapoys, flower stands, rich engravings, table ornaments, handsome vases, sweet toned iron framed cottage piano, handsome cabinets, corner cabinets, mirrored chiffoniers, handsome mirrored almiras, mirrored chest of drawers, clothes and hanging presses, marble topped dressing and wash-hand tables, standing hall lamp, well clocks, rich carpets, Treacher's large ice chest, handsome revolving light-house clock, Singapore cane furniture, reclining sofas, etc., etc.

The property of A. McMullen Esq., and others.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

J. S. MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 1st September, 1914.

THE SOUND INVESTMENT AGENCY.

EVERY description of Shares and Securities bought and sold at the most favourable rates. Expert and reliable advice and information given free of charge to Investors. The Investors' Referee, a monthly guide giving quotations of shares and securities, sent gratis on application. List of daily quotations forwarded if required. Great facility afforded to mofussil customers. Orders of any amount promptly executed and thorough satisfaction guaranteed. Highest references given.
Telegraphic Address: "SURETY," Bombay
61, Bummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

AUCTION SALE.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.
16, Apollo Street, Fort.
Telephone No. 521.

SALE AT 11-30 A.M., (S. T.)

AUCTION SALE OF ABOUT 25 TONS OR ABOUT 320 BAGS MAURITIUS SUGAR.

Under instructions from Messrs. Ralli Bros. and on account and risk of the buyer, Mr. Gopalji Naronji, Messrs. CRAWFORD AND CO. will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, TUESDAY the 1st September 1914 at 11-30 a.m. (S.T.) at their godowns at Thana Street, the following:—

About 25 tons or about 320 bags Mauritius Cane Sugar arrived per S.S. "Rhodesia" and marked.

Mauritius Cane Sugar
Ralli
C
Bombay

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale and the balance to be paid promptly and the goods to be cleared off within seven days after the sale day.

N.B.:—The six months, during which the refund of Town Duty on the above goods is due, will expire on 6th October 1914.

AUCTION SALE OF THE RIGHT, TITLE AND INTEREST OF THE INSOLVENT IN A VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT BAZAR GATE STREET, FORT.

Under instructions from B. N. Lang Esq., Official Assignee and Assignee of the estate and effects of Amratlal Dayaram an insolvent Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 1st day of September, 1914, at 5 p. m., (S. T.), the right, title and interest of above Insolvent in the following valuable landed property on the premises:—

PARTICULARS:—All the right title and interest of the above Insolvent in all that piece or parcel of pension and tax land or ground situate on the west side of Bazargate Street, Fort, Bombay, admeasuring 65 square yards or thereabouts together with the houses buildings standing thereon and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 539, New No. Old Survey No. 232 and New Survey No. 8638 and assessed in the Books of the Municipality under A Ward No. 2131 and Street Nos. 126-128 and are bounded on the North by the house of Byramji Cowasji Batliwalla, on the South by the house of Adamally Saltanally, on the East by the said Bazargate Street, on the West by the house of Cowasji Edalji Randeria.

For further particulars and printed conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Khambatta and Co., Solicitors for the Official Assignee at their office, Churchgate Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 1st Sept., 1914.

MEHTA & CO.

ON GOVERNMENT & G. I. P. RAILWAY LISTS.
53, Medows Street, Fort.
Telephone No. 1285.

NOTICE.

Messrs. MEHTA and CO., Auctioneers, beg to inform the public that they hold their usual weekly sales every Tuesday where they sell furniture, piece goods and other sundry goods on very reasonable commission. Enquiries about wholesale sales solicited. Prompt attention and best results guaranteed.

WEEKLY SALE.

Messrs. MEHTA AND CO. will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 1st day of September 1914, at 3 p.m. (S.T.) at their Rooms No. 53 Meadows Street Fort (next to the shop of Messrs. Tarachand Parsram, Jewellers). The following sundry and furniture such as:—

Chairs and sofas, cupboards, writing and dressing tables, chesterfield sofa, large ice-box with refrigerator, chest of drawers with mirror, hatstands, book stands, towel horses, English palmstands, wall brackets, phonographs, ironsafes, tiled teapoys &c., &c.

By order of the Bank concerned:
(OOSTAD) 50 cases Alluminum Circles Bombay. size 7-7½-8-8½ & 9 inches Diameter.

Property of a gentleman—
One lot electroplated ware such as teapots, coffeepot, butterpot, trays, carvers and knife cases, spoons, forks, &c., &c.

By order of the Pehedi concerned:
A lot of electric wire, copperwire, brass pipes, lot of copper and brass utensils, &c.

Property of concerned:
Essences of vanilla, lemon and cochnil &c.

AT 3-30 P.M. (S.T.)

Several Gent's bicycles by different makers.

MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 1st Sept., 1914.

AUCTION SALE.

MENESSE & CO.

No. 35, HUMMUM STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF 83 BALES BURHANPUR COTTON.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY, the 4th September, 1914, at 4-30 p.m., (S. T.), at Victoria Bunder, Colaba, in the Godown of Mr. Jitmull Kisanchand and by his order and on account and at the risk of the National Financing and Commission Corporation, Ltd.

83 bales Burhanpur cotton.

A deposite of 25 per cent. will be required on the lot being knocked down.

MENESSE & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 1st Sept., 1914.

AMUSEMENTS.

IMPERIAL CINEMATOGRAPH

CHARNI ROAD.
"The Home of Beautiful Pictures."
TO-NIGHT
7 to 8-30 10-30. to 12 p.m.
The Beautiful Pathe Color Film
TRAITORS TO THEIR KING.
Specially booked for exhibition here.
4 Parts—4500 FEET—4 Parts.
PATHE'S WAR GAZETTE
THE WAR CLOUD.
Stock Exchange closes its doors.
GERMANY MOBILISES.
In answer to Russian War Preparations
BRITAIN READY.
Coast Guards recalled to Portsmouth.
THE STEPS TO WAR.
A Run on the Bank of France.
BANK OF ENGLAN
Gold being taken to pay wages.
AT BERLIN.
German Reserves Cheer at the Embassy
T FOLKESTONE
French Reserves sailing for the front
c. &c. &c. &c.
TWO GOOD COMICS
"Above and Below"
"Suicidal Persuasion"
EVERY EVENING AT
8-45 to 10-15

'NAPOLEON.'
This film is being shown by Special Request
Popular Prices.
Under European Management.

A WARM APPEAL TO THE DEVOTED CHRISTIANS.
AND WHAT IS IT?
Nothing but an invitation to visit
OLYMPIA
to witness a beautiful Romance from the Testament.
JOSEPH! JOSEPH!!
TO-NIGHT
ANOTHER STAR DRAMA
"MASTER CROOK OUTWITTED BY A CHILD"
depicting a story of Cunard Diamond.
Every Saturday and Sunday Matinee with Prizes 5-15 to 6-45. And every night 7 to 8-30; 9 to 10-30 and 10-45 to 12-15 (S. T.)
Sandhurst Road. Telephone No. 126

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND
Ltd., ESTABLISHED 1876.
No. 273, Hornby Road, next to Fire Brigade Station.
Funded Capital of Rs. 1,88,600.
Bankers—The Bank of Bombay.
OBJECT.—The object of the Fund is to enable married persons to make provision after their death for their wives in the shape of monthly pension for life. Subscriptions are based upon a very low scale. No distinction between European and Indian lives. Funds are invested in Government and other approved securities. Thirty per cent. of the total subscription is refunded to a subscriber in the event of his wife pre-deceasing him. Twelve months' grace is allowed for paying subscription in the event of a subscriber losing his employment. Liberal commission is offered to canvassers.
GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

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AMUSEMENTS.

AMERICA-INDIA CINEMA.

Charni Road. TO-NIGHT! Tel. No. 1271.

A Thrilling and Exciting Detective Drama

MARTIN NUMA, DETECTIVE.

4 PARTS—4,000 FEET——EXCLUSIVE.

An Exciting Story of Mystery and Adventure.
By the Author of

"ZIGOMAR"

A Duel of Wits between a Detective and a Mysterious Gang of Criminals.

ANIMATED CARTOONS } **By FRANK LEAH,**
The famous Cartoonist of Calcutta.
SERIES No. 3.

***3 Shows Nightly*:—7 to 8-15, 8-30 to 9-45, & 10 to 11-15.**

Saturday & Sunday. { Prize Show—5-30 to 6-45. Extra Show—11-15 to 12-30.

DR. C. S. MARDEN'S
INSPIRATIONAL BOOKS. BOOKS.

Doctor Marden's books of Inspiration and Self-Help are famous the world over and are praised by men and women in every station of life—from the toiling clerk to the ruler of a great nation. The reason is that each reader finds in them much that is *personally* useful and helpful

GETTING ON.

A BOOK REPLETE WITH MESSAGES OF INSPIRATION FOR EVERY READER.

"I think the chapters in this book are the most effective and inspiring I have read. They make one want to be something better. Had I read them ten or fifteen years ago I should have been a different person now."—H. J. CROPLEY.

YOUNG MAN ENTERING BUSINESS.

"Packed as it is with sensible, practical counsels this volume can be cordially recommended to stimulate and encourage young men starting out in business life."—BROOKLYN TIMES

PUSHING TO THE FRONT.

Or success under difficulties. A world famous book, which has proved the turning point in many careers.

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A Book of Inspiration and Incentive to Young and Old.

"A healthy book which encourages everything that is manly and straightforward."—NEW ORLEANS PICAYUNE.

THE MIRACLE OF RIGHT THOUGHT.

"This is one of those inspiring, reasonable and valuable books that are bringing new life and new power to so many thousands all over our country and all over the world to-day.—RALPH WALDO TRINE.

Re. 1-0 each Volume

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SELF-INVESTMENT.
PEACE, POWER AND PLENTY.
HE CAN WHO THINKS HE CAN.
BE GOOD TO YOURSELF.
EVERY MAN A KING.

RAMCHANDRA GOVIND & SON.
Booksellers and Publishers,
Kalbadevi, Bombay

NORWICH UNION FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY, LIMITED.
Incorporated in England.
ESTABLISHED 1797.
FIRE, MARINE & ACCIDENT.

PHŒNIX ASSURANCE CO. LTD.
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As General Agents for the above First Class English Offices we are accepting
Fire, Marine and Accident business.
Applications for rates and terms will receive our prompt attention.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.
General Agents
GRAHAM'S BUILDING, Fort.

EVER-READY.
Electric Safety Torches.

THE SAFEST LIGHT EXTANT.

Most useful about the house, garage, Motor Car, Mines, Factories, Gas Works, Bed Rooms, Bath Rooms, in Tour, on Railway and in Jungles or Streets.

PRICES.

No.			
177	6½"	Press Contact ..	R.s. 3-0
178	6½"	Switch Contact..	„ 3-4
179	8½"	Press Contact ..	„ 4-0
179a	8½"	American type..	„ 5-0
180	9"	Ring Contact ..	„ 6-0
180 b	10"	Superior finish 2½" Bull's eye Lens, Switch Contact..	„ 10-0
180b		with Double Lens ..	„ 15-0

ALL POST FREE.

SAFE ARRIVAL GUARANTEED

Electric Pocket Lamps, Hand Lamps, Table Lamps, Reading Lamps, also in Stock.
WANTED
Commission Agents everywhere.
No Capital and no qualifications needed.
Liberal Commission. Easy Terms.
Write at once.

EASTERN ELECTRIC & TRADING Co.,
Camp—KARACHI.
The Largest and therefore the cheapest house for Electrical Novelties in India.
RETAIL AND WHOLESALE.
Send for List.

The Universal Assurance Co Limited.
BOMBAY BRANCH
Over 1,25,000. Members on Register

Minimum investment with Maximum of Profit. Latest experience Tables of Premia.

Just call or drop a line and you will know something to your advantage.

Wanted capable and energetic agents and Canvassers on salary and commission.

ELKRISHN BROS.,
Agents.
Cook's Building, Hornby Road

EDWARD CARLYLE & Co.,
IMPORT, EXPORT AND GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS,
Carnac Road, Bombay.
SUPPLY
Oilmanstores, Household Goods Hardware, Furniture, etc., etc.
FREE. Stores Price List, ON REQUEST.

"GWALIOR RACES."
"AUTUMN MEETING"
23rd, 25th and 27th November 1914.
For Prospectus apply to the
Honorary Secretary.
GWALIOR RACES GWALIOR,
C. I.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Aug. 31.

The break in the Arabian Sea monsoon continues but there are indications of recovery. The Bay monsoon is confined to Assam and Burma. Temperature is high in Kashmir.

Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Assam, Chota Nagpur, local in Upper Burma, Submontane, United Provinces, Punjab Hills, South-east Madras and Madras Deccan.

A few falls also occurred in Bengal, Gujrat, east Central Provinces, west coast of Peninsula, Mysore and north Madras coast.

The principal amounts are:—Diamond Island one inch, Kyaukpyu one and half, Bhamo one, Tezpur two, Dhubri one, Bahraich one and half and Chakrata two, Simla one, Chanda three quarters and Kurnool one inch.

Forecast:—Increase of rain in Lower Bengal and North Madras Coast.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

FOR THE 31ST AUGUST 1914.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Monday, the 31st August 1914, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are generally clear. Humidity is normal or in defect.

The United Provinces.—Skies are moderately clouded at Allahabad and clear or lightly clouded elsewhere. The air is drier than usual. Day temperature is generally in excess.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear in upper Sind and the adjacent parts of west Rajputana, moderately clouded in lower Sind and lightly clouded elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in defect.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Local rain has fallen in Kathiawar; Dwarka has had 0.22" and Veraval 0.10". Skies are lightly to moderately clouded.

The Central Provinces.—Chanda reports 0.79" of rain. Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity is, normal or in defect.

The Konkan.—Karwar reports 0.11" of rain. Skies are moderately clouded.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are lightly clouded.

General Remarks.—There has been a slight increase in the area of rainfall to-day; in all eight stations report precipitation of importance today as against five yesterday. Rainfall has appeared locally in the south-east Central Provinces, south-east Madras and on the north Coromandel coast. It has been local also in Kathiawar, the south Konkan and north Malabar.

A few showers are likely on the west coast of the Peninsula and in Kathiawar and possibly in south-east Madras.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a.m. on MONDAY, the 31st of August 1914.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Humidity. S. A. M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Total 1st June to date.	Rainfall. Variation 1st June to Date
PERSIAN-ARBA—						
Bushire;	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (30th)	94.5	85.2	67	..	0.00	—0.01
Jask	93.0	83.7	81	..	0.00	—0.06
Muskat	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (30th)	95.4	85.6	84	..	?	?
PUNJAB—						
Multan	98.5	80.8	58	..	9.32	4.95
Rawalpind ;	96.7	77.0	70	..	16.36	—2.62
Lahore	98.7	80.2	62	..	14.68	2.05
Sirsa	98.5	76.4	57	..	12.90	
Ambala	94.9	80.1	68	..	18.55	—0.91
Delhi;	98.0		70	..	14.97	—4.07
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	96.6	76.1	63	..	22.28	1.94
Mainpuri	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jhansi;	95.1	74.5	67	..	21.60	—6.81
Cawnpore	93.8	79.9	73	..	21.25	—4.69
Allahabad	89.6	78.5	77	..	32.50	3.79
SIND AND RAJPUTANA;						
Jacobad	104.1	78.8	74	..	4.43	2.25
Karachi;	85.4	78.7	78	..	6.21	0.52
Ajmer	88.5	75.2	71	..	14.59	—0.67
Jaipore	93.2	71.0	66	..	21.63	3.40
Kotah	90.4	77.6	68	..	20.28	—0.77
GUJARAT, KATH AWAR AND CENTRAL IND A WEST— ;						
Bhuj	89.6	74.6	76	..	7.09	—4.38
Dwarka	84.7	74.2	89	0.22	13.05	0.41
Veraval	81.9	77.3	86	0.10	10.24	—5.02
Rajkot	91.1	74.8	78	..	20.63	—0.14
Bhavnagar Para	94.0	79.4	79	..	26.95	11.02
Surat	87.5	76.9	78	0.04	42.18	9.03
Ahmedabad	93.8	75.6	59	..	29.07	3.62
Deesa ;	92.9	72.8	78	..	22.26	2.72
Nowsuch	86.2	71.8	79	..	23.52	1.64
Indore	86.9	69.7	82	..	19.33	—3.82
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	87.1	74.9	80	..	37.97	—4.70
Saugor ;	86.8	70.0	84	..	28.18	—6.68
Hoshangabad	88.1	72.0	84	..	39.41	3.14
Khandwa	88.5	72.4	82	..	22.24	1.47
Akola	91.4	73.5	70	..	16.46	—5.72
Amraoti	89.7	72.5	77	..	16.61	—5.40
Nagpur	90.2	72.9	76	..	27.13	—7.72
Chanda	91.1	73.2	79	0.79	26.92	—10.91
Raipur	87.5	76.6	92	..	32.44	—3.97
KONKAN—						
Bombay	86.9	78.9	83	..	60.22	2.38
Ratnagiri	85.5	77.1	86	0.01	10692	23.39
Mormugao	85.0	76.6	91	0.01	98.20	20.66
Karwar;	84.1	74.4	91	0.11	10332	3.54
BOMBAY DECCANAND ; HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	90.8	67.8	71	..	17.64	4.84
Ahmednagar	89.1	63.4	72	..	11.76	0.36
Poona	84.2	67.9	84	..	24.61	8.91
Sholapur	90.9	70.1	74	..	17.67	3.14
Bijapur;	90.2	68.8	77	..	0.13	0.96
Belgaum;	81.2	64.5	92	..	74.09	40.51
Aurangabad;	88.7	69.0	77	0.02	19.01	1.79
Nizamabad (Indur).	90.9	73.9	71	..	41.02	15.07
Hyderabad	88.5	72.7	81	0.05	27.08	9.91
MALABAR COAST AND CEYLON—						
Mangalore ;	84.7	74.1	86	0.45	11876	20.57
Calicat ;	84.2	76.4	93	..	85.90	4.46
Cochin	85.0	77.5	84	..	62.95	—1.15
Colombo	88.0	74.9	98	..	15.61	—0.67
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Mutlipatam	97.1	78.2	79	0.16	17.89	—0.15
Bellary	94.8	74.1	67	..	5.20	—0.91
Guddapah ;	95.8	76.7	56	..	12.64	—0.63
Madras	95.4	76.7	77	..	12.65	1.72
Bangalore	84.0	66.2	81	..	9.13	—3.40
Coimbator	90.8	72.2	82	..	2.86	—1.30
Trichinopoly	98.1	75.5	63	0.25	3.32	—3.71
Negapatam	98.1	77.3	83	0.12	5.08	—1.92

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY COLABA
Bombay 30th August.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr ...	29.830inches.
Temperature of Air	83.1degrees.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	78.2 „
Dew Point	76.5 „
Relative humidity of Air	0.808 „
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy-10)	4.6 „
Maximum temperature of Air	86.9 „
Minimum do. do.	79.7 „
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	WSW.
Movement of Wind do.	181miles.
Fall of Rain	0.00inches
Total fall during month	12.41 „
Do. do. year	60.37 „
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 31st	0.03 „

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instruments, ascertain the trrors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time on the 31st August 1914 was 29.026 inches For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometers of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by 0.13 inch. for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature or correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 F. all anerold reading should be increased by 138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial of aneriod for the height of the farometer cistern above the tide level in the steam at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by 0.10 inch. for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading gven above.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tids in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean Time; depth of water is a Prince's Dock sill.

Day of Week.	Day of month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean Times	HIGH WATER. Depth on sill.	Day of month.	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean Time.	LOW WATER. Depth on Sill.
	Aug.	h m.	ft. in.	Aug.	h. m.	ft. in.
M	31	m 8 46	26 5	31	m 1 19	17 7
		8 23 a	24 2		3 3a	20
Tu	Sep.1	m 9 43	27 1	Sep.1	m 2 32	17 8
		9 32 a	24 11		3 4a	19 6
W	2	m 10 21	27 7	2	m 3 25	17 1
		10 22 a	25 9		4 29 a	..
THU	3	m 10 58	27 10	3	m 4 14	16 12
		11 4 a	26 5		5 1 a	17 4
F	4	m 11 24	27 11	4	m 4 54	16 11
		11 40 a	26 11		5 31a	17 5
SAT	5	m 11 54	27 10	5	m 5 20	16 12
					5 59 a	16 8
SUN	6	m 0 13	27 2	6	m 6 0	17 0
		0 22 a	27 8		6 26 a	16 1

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

Aug.	Sunrise	Sunset
„ 31 (Monday)	„ 6h. 23m.	„ 6h. 56m.
Sep. 1 (Tuesday)	„ 6h. 24m.	„ 6h. 55m.
„ 2 (Wednesday)	„ 6h. 24m.	„ 6h. 53m.
„ 3 (Thursday)	„ 6h. 24m.	„ 6h. 53m.
„ 4 (Friday)	„ 6h. 24m.	„ 6h. 52m.
„ 5 (Saturday)	„ 6h. 25m.	„ 6h. 51m.
„ 6 (Sunday)	„ 6h. 25m.	„ 6h. 50m.

PHASES OF MOON:—First quarter July 30th. 5h 21-0m a.m. Full Moon Aug. 6th 6h 20-7m a.m. Last quarter Aug. 14th 6h 26 0 m a.m. New moon Aug. 21st 6h 26-5 m p. m.

RAINFALL AT BOMBAY.

STATIONS.	24 hours to 8 a.m. of August 31st, '14.		Total since 1st June '14		June 1st to August 31st 1913		June 1st to August 31st 1912	
	In.	Ct.	In.	Ct.	In.	Ct.	In.	Ct.
Colaba [Observatory] ..	0	00	60	22	62	86	46	09
Fort [St. Geo's Hospital] ..	0	00	61	79	73	81	50	23
Esplanade [Gok. Tej. Hospital.]	0	00	64	13	72	97	49	89
Byculla [J. J. Hospital] ..					76	49	49	20

TRADING WITH ENEMY SUBJECTS.

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATIONS.

Two Press Notes with regard to trading with German and Austrian subjects were issued on Friday by the Government of Bombay. The first is as follows:—

The Government of Bombay have received the following information:—

An official notification of policy regarding trading with enemy has been published by His Majesty's Government to the following effect:—

Firstly, the governing consideration in each case is not the nationality of the foreign trader but where he resides and carries on business.

Secondly, there is in consequence no objection to British firms trading with German or Austrian firms established in neutral or British territory. Prohibition refers to trade with any firms whatever established in hostile territory.

Thirdly, trade with branch in British or neutral territory of firm having headquarters in hostile territory is permissible apart from prohibition in special cases as long as trade is *bona fide* with branch and no transactions with head office involved.

Fourthly, no payments or other operations with firm in hostile territory are permissible during war under contracts made before war except that there is no objection to payments for goods delivered or services rendered when the contract has been in other respects completed before war. Question whether contracts made before war are suspended or terminated depends on circumstances.

Lastly, Government reserve power of imposing stricter regulations, and the case of banks is dealt with by special rules.

The exact form in which these principles should be applied to Indian conditions is under the consideration of Government.

CLEARANCE OF GOODS.

The second note states:—

Pending final orders to be passed under the Trading License Ordinance which is referred to in a separate Press Note, the following arrangements are notified for public information:—

(1) German and Austr-Hungarian subjects are allowed to clear imported goods at the Custom House, Bombay, Karachi and Aden, other than those in captured or detained enemy vessels, and are permitted to dispose of their existing stocks.

(2) British subjects are allowed to accept delivery of goods from German and Austrian firms and have commercial dealings with them in respect of existing stocks only.

(3) Banks should not refuse to do business in connection with existing accounts merely because the clients are German or Austrian subjects.

SCIENTIFIC POLICE.

MODERN NEED OF CRIMINAL UNIVERSITIES.

That in many otherwise progressive countries the police force is one of the most badly organised of all the state departments is the opinion of Professor R. A. Reiss, the Swiss "Sherlock Holmes," famous for his deductive work in the investigation of crime, says the Geneva correspondent of "The Standard."

The University of Lausanne possesses a faculty—the only one of its kind in the world—of scientific police, whence students graduate after three years' difficult but interesting study. At the head of this scientific police department is Professor Reiss, who is a doctor of law, and possesses several university degrees. The professor is well known at Scotland Yard, by the police in New York, Paris, St. Petersburg, Berlin, and Vienna. Forty years old, tall, well-built, well-groomed, blue-eyed, and clean shaven, he is often mistaken for an Englishman. It was in his large scientific laboratary at Lausanne among his pupils that I found Profesor Reiss.

MORE MONEY WANTED.

Referring to the cleverness of the modern criminal, of which these notes were an example, Professor Reiss pointed out the need for police reorganisation to meet modern developments in crime.

"The whole police system from top to bottom in every country should be completely reorganised and placed on a scientific basis to cope with the ever-increasing 'profession' of crime," said Professor Reiss. "In many countries the police departments are very much behind the times. Governments seem to look upon the police as one of the minor departments of the State, and usually vote as little as possible for its upkeep. Huge sums are voted annually for the Army and Navy, and in comparison practically nothing for the efficient protection at home of the civilian who pays these sums. It may surprise you to learn that according to my statistics a little country like Switzerland lost in forgeries, robberies, and thefts nearly £3,000,000 last year, and Paris alone nearly £35,000,000, while London and New York undoubtedly lost considerably bigger sums. And the ill-supported police are called upon to fight this organised crime with out-of-date methods.

THE APACHE'S ADVANTAGE.

"Take the ordinary policeman. Weighted by his uniform, often with a sword at his side (or between his legs), he cannot run 500 yards to arrest a man in the street. Then, again, it takes him over 20 seconds to extract his revolver from his leather case, if he has one, during which time an apache, for example, could fire as many shots. The police should have a scientifically designed uniform with weapons immediately to their hand. Personally, I greatly favour the ordinary police 'baton,' which stuns but does not kill.

"As for detectives, I do not think their salary of £5 to £10 a month is sufficient to place them beyond temptation.

"Rising higher in the scale of the police I think each department—and there should be a dozen with a specialist at the head of each responsible to the 'Chief Bureau'—should work independently and specialise in its own particular branch. The heads of the police must be graduates, well versed in criminal and civil law, who have undergone a thorough three or four years' training at a police university and laboratory."

In 1912 Professor Reiss organised on a scientific basis the "higher" police, or detective department, at St. Petersburg, and later the Russian Government sent 20 chiefs of departments to study Professor Reiss's methods at Lausanne for three months. In Rumania the Swiss professor also reorganised the police system, and he has recently returned from Brazil, with his pupil, Mr. Parker Tuck, of Boston, U.S.A., from a similar mission extending over several months.

After the Becker police scandal in New York, the Bureau of Municipal Research of that city sent Mr. H. Sheperdson on a special mission to Professor Reiss with the object of securing data for the improvement of the New York Police system.

BARODA INDUSTRIES.

THE NEW ADVISORY BOARD.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BARODA, Aug. 28.

At the first Co-operative Conference held in February, His Highness the Maharaja Gaekwar announced the formation of an Advisary Board for Industries and Agriculture composed of officials and non-officials. Accordingly, the first meeting of the Board was held on the 26th and 27th instant under the presidency of Mr. Khasherao B. Jadav, the Settlement Commissioner. The proceedings were opened by Mr. V. P. Madhavrao, C.I.E., the Dewan, who in a neat little speech commended the idea of the Maharaja and referred to the efforts made in the past by the State to encourage industries, commerce and agriculture in the State.

The President then explained the objects and scope of the conference, after which the suggestions received from the members and outsiders were submitted to two committees on industries and agriculture for detailed consideration. The proposals made by these committees were discussed in the general meeting the next day, and resolutions were passed thereon. The resolutions will be submitted to the various departments concerned who will forward the same to His Highness's Government for final orders. To ensure practical results two standing sub-committees on Industries and Agriculture were appointed for investigations.

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THE WORLD-RENOWNED
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PALMIST

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THE GRAPHIC (London) says:—"His delineations are nothing short of marvellous."

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"One Star"
"Two Star"
"Three tar"
"XO" Liqueur.

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Sold by all Dealers.

FLEURS de FRANCE PERFUMES
are the perfect scents of the French Flowers,
LILY OF THE VALLEY, JASMINE, ROSE, VIOLETTE, CARNATION, CHYPRE,
And Six other kinds.
Used by the **Fashionables** all over the world
ROSE SUPREME
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A dozen lovely bottles with a glass feeder and Silver plated Caps on each Card.
ANNAS TWELVE 0-12-0 ANNAS TWELVE PER BOTTLE.
Sold every where. Agents Wanted.
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CHEAPEST HOUSE FOR MUSIC & MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

When other remedies fail to cure that headache, here's the cure: Stearns' Headache Cure; headache gone in a few minutes.

CROMPTONS FANS.

THREE ALUMINIUM BLADES, 60 INCHES SWEEP,

Rs. 83 each.

THREE ALUMINIUM BLADES, 36 INCHES SWEEP,

Rs. 45 each.

THE MOST ECONOMICAL FANS OBTAINABLE

CROMPTONS BOMBAY, Ld.,

35-37, APOLLO STREET,

COMMERCIAL.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

Bombay, 31st August.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Nil

EXCHANGE.

Rates are unchanged. There is little business doing.

We quote:—

Bank's selling:—	
T. T. ready	1s./3d. 13/16
D. D. mail	1s./3d. 15/16
Bank's buying:—	
Private D. D. ready	1s./4d. 1/8
Credits 3 m./s.	1s./4d. 3/8
60 d./s. Japan	149

MONEY.

The cash balance of the Bank of Bombay is 32 lakhs up.

BULLION.

Ready bar silver in London was quoted 23 15/16. In the local market there is little or nothing doing.

We quote:—

English bar gold	25-1-0
Australian bar gold	25-1-0
Sovereigns	15-0-0
Ready bar silver (cum duty) ...	76-13-0

Exports of Bar Silver from Bombay by rail on 28th August 1914.

G. I. P. Ry.	4*	4,595
B. B. and C. I. Ry	68	82,851

*Boxes and Bars.

GOVERNMENT PAPER AND SHARES.

To-day being the Settlement day the Paper Market was a little bit active and owing to bear covering a rise of about a rupee was recorded. In the morning the first transaction took place at Rs. 91-12 for account, but subsequently the quotation advanced to Rs. 92-10 and a few transactions were also booked at this rate for the 31st August delivery. The Settlement though a heavy one, passed off quietly without any failure worth noticing.

The Share Market was closed for any new business.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

There is little or nothing doing in these markets. Quotations are nominal.

COTTON

The usual Weekly Statistics have been received from Liverpool and New York. Quotations in Liverpool are unchanged and daily sales of Spot cotton are small. The Bureau Report should reach us to-morrow.

In the local market the position remains unchanged. Rates for forward delivery are irregular and subject to frequent fluctuations. Business is small, and chiefly confined to local speculations and jobbers but Japan export houses are also said to be sellers. Good Broach was quoted Rs.212 at the opening of the market this morning and declined to Rs. 208½. We give below the nominal closing rates.

In ready cotton there is also very little doing. Sales of a few hundred bales have been made at the rates fixed by sellers, based on mutual allowances on survey.

Quotations:—

	Rs.
Good Broach	210 March.
Fully Good Bengal	141 January.
Fine Bengal	151 January.
Fine Khamgaon Akola ...	171 January.
Fine Khandeish	161 January.

RECEIPTS.

The following are the Receipts of Cotton produce and principal Food Grains into Bombay for the week ending at 6 p.m. Saturday:—

Cotton	5 Bales
Wheat	6,449 Cwts.
Linseed	1,202 ,,
Rape, Rai etc	Nil ,,
Gingellyseed	Nil. ,,
Poppyseed	259 ,,
Groundnuts	Nil. ,,
Castorseed	468 ,,
Rice	746 ,,
Myrabolams	Nil. ,,
Cottonseed	4,785 ,,
Mowraseed	104 ,,
Gram	445 ,,
Jowar	Nil. ,,
Maize	Nil. ,,
Barley	1,612 ,,

The Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce have decided that Saturday the 29th August 1914, should be regarded as a Full Weather Working Day for Vessels in the Prince's Victoria and Alexandra Docks.

When you go visiting—don't have a headache and be out of sorts. Carry Steare's Headache Cure, make your stay pleasant. Headache relieved immediately.

SHIPPING

ARRIVALS.

30th	S.S. Hellas	Berg	Bangkok Aug. 5
	S.S. Kilchattan	Macmillan	Calcutta Aug. 19
	S.S. Loradano	Giacopello	Venice July 22
31st	S.S. Hesperos	Sandaas	Durban Aug. 2
	S.S. Othello	Lawrence	Hull July 19
	S.S. Begum	Park	Calcutta July 19
	S.S. Orna	Hewitt	Bessein Aug. 21

DEPARTURES.

August 31st.

S.S. Silverash	Scroggie	Dartmeath
S.S. Steenbergen	Jonge	Calcutta

The following vessel obtained portclearance yesterday.

88 Haliotis	Baker	Karachi

The following vessels began to load yesterday.

Steamer	Kasara	for	Persian Gulf
Do.	Hellas	for	Bangkok

S. S. Jinsen Maru:—The N. Y. K. steamer Jinsen Maru left Colombo for Bombay on the 29th and due here on Wednesday, the 2nd prox.

S. S. Malta:—The P. & O. Co's steamer Malta left Hongkong at 1 p.m., on Saturday the 29th instant.

S. S. Hellas:—The steamer Hellas, 849 tons, Captain M. Berg, arrived in harbour on Sunday from Bangkok, which port she had left on August 5, with a cargo of timber.

S.S. Kilchattan:—The steamer Kilchattan, 2,418 tons, Captain J. Macmillan, arrived in harbour on Sunday from Calcutta, which port she had left on August 19, with a cargo of coal.

S. S. Loradano:—The V S N Coy's steamer Loradano, 2,640 tons, Captain E. Giacopells, arrived in harbour on Sunday from Venice, which port she had left on July 22, with a general cargo.

S. S. Hesperoo, 2,722 tons, Captain G. Sandaas, arrived in harbour, yesterday from Durban, which port she had left on August 2, with a cargo of coal.

S. S. Othello:—The Wilson Line steamer Othello, 3,327 tons, Captain J. M. Lawrence, arrived in harbour yesterday from Hull, which port she had left on July 16, with a general cargo.

S. S. Begum:—The Asiatic Coy's steamer Begum, 2,942 tons, Captain J. Park, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta, which port she had left on July 19, with a general cargo.

S.S. Orna:—The B. I. S. N. Coy's steamer Orna, 2,977 tons, Captain J. W. Hewitt, arrived in harbour yesterday from Bassein, which port she had left on August 21, with a cargo of rice and 6 deck passengers.

S. S. Steenbergen:—The steamer Steenbergen, 2,455 tons, W. H. de Jonge, sailed yesterday for Calcutta, with ballast.

S.S. Haliotis:—The steamer Haliotis, 1,070 tons, Captain J. Baker, will sail today for Karachi, with same bottom cargo.

Monday, August 31st, 1914.

V. DOCK.

Shed	Steamer	Capt.	Agents
1	Clan Maclachlan	MacLean	W. & A. G. & Co
2	Warturn	Thompson	Dock Manager
3	Mombasa	Smith	J. M. & Co
4	Malay Maru	Sukawa	N. Y. K
5	Umona	Rivers	W. & A. G. & Coo
6	Rheinfels	Sivers	Dock manager
7	Vaidura	Bova	J. F. & Co
8	Virawa	Smith	M. M. & Co
12	Arabia	Palmer	P. & O. S. A. Co
14	Linga	Cuthbush	M. M. & Co

H. W. P. D.

Satrunji	Ebram	B. I. S. N. Co. Ld
Notravat	Fakira	Bo. S. N. Co Ld.
Mahanadi	Ahmed	Bo. S. N. Co Ld

H. W. V. D.

Kasara	Gulliver	M. M. & Co

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

Aronda	Hirst	M. M. & Co
Abydos	Davis	Bo. & A. S. N. & Co
Africanic	Kock	T. M. & Co
Bandra	Mande	M. M. & Co
Bleamoor	Blakey	H. M. Scostr.
Bahrein	Bonnet	Arab Steamer.
Baron Balfour	Symonds	K. N. & Co
Budrie	Evans	T. M. & Co
Begum	Park	T. M. & Co
Clan Macphee	Ody	J. F. & Co
Clan Farquhar	Wadge	J. F. & Co
City of Calcutta	Millar	K. N. & Co
Dalemoor	Taylor	W. & A. G. & Co
Dilwara	Ramage	
Ekwa	Kelner	M. M. & Co
Fultala	Cave	M. M. & Co
Hellas	Berg	F. F. C. & Co
Hesperoo	Sandaas	
Hejaz	Fisher	NF. NE. T. M. & Co
Jelunga	Piggott	M. M. & Co
Kilchattan	Macmillan	M. & A. G. Co
Kradenis	Mourad	B. & P. S. N. Co
Knight Companion	Saye	T. M. & Co
Loradam	Giacofollo	V. S. A. Co
Manora	Mortan	M. M. & Co
Metoor	Remmerseen	W. & A. G & Co
Mansuri	Gore	T. M. & Co
Peter Jebsen	Nieuwejaars	A. Y. & Co
Othello	Laiverance	J. F. & Co
Orna	Hewitt	M. M. & Co
Rena	Berg	W. & A. G. & Co
Scottish Monarch	Dalzil	W. & A. G. & Co
Sanctoria	Ward	The Bombay & Co
Thangwa	Irwin	M. M. & Co
Urlana	Tallent	M. M. & Co
Varela	Hodyson	M. M. & Co
Zoroaster	Wickham	T. M. & Co

EXPORTS.

Aug. 31.

FOR LONDON.

Arabia (s) 12 casks goat skins, C. J. Mathews and Co.; 6 bales goat and sheep skins, H. A. Oomer and Sons; 25 bales goat skins, M. J. Joomabhoy and Co.; 91 cwts. Indian chutney, Framji Nowrujee; 50 cwts. cotton seed, L. Dreyfus and Co.; 2,000 cwts. cotton seed oil cake, Indian Cotton Oil Co.

Mombassa (s) 10,900 cwts cotton seed, Ralli Bros.

FOR MIDDLESBROW.

Arabia (s) 250 tons manganese ore, J. Finlay and Co.

FOR PORT SAID FOR ORDERS.

Clan Maclachlan (s) 10,178 cwts cotton seed, Ralli Bros.

Ulmona (s) 14,234 cwts cotton seed, Ralli Bros.

FOR KOBE.

Malay Maru (s) 300 bales cotton, H. Nensey and Co.; 300 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.; 395 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha.

FOR HONGKONG.

Malay Maru (s) 125 cwts. gum alibanum, M. Jaferbhoy.

IMPORTS.

S. S. Bandra from Busreh, Agents M. M. and Co.—84 bundles and 15 boxes specie, 1 bundle and 1 tin gold coins, 4 tin pearls, 3 bundles wool, 300 bags linseed, 166 bags almonds, 54 bags A. Kernels, 2 bags raisins, 2,127 bags and 27 boxes dates, 11 bags coffee, 100 bags motutas, 21 bags gum, 27 crates pomegranates, 6 bags and 6 bundles rose buds, 5 bundles salted fish, 25 bags sardines, 150 bundles mat tape, 20 bundles kapats.

S. S. Egypt from Sydney Agents P. and O. S. N. Co.—1 case and 1 parcel plants.

S. S. Kasara from Bushire, Agents M. M. and Co.—26 bags raisins, 14 bags almonds, 32 bags A. kernels, 5 bags attari, 8 bags C. seed.

S. S. Hellas from Singapore and Bangkok, Agents F. F. Campbell and Co.—1,708 pieces T. squares, 200 pieces T. square battens, 1,022 pieces T. planks, 85,439 pieces 2,610 bundles T. scantlings, 150 pieces teak squares, 807 pieces krabark boards, 29 bundles 4 bales raw silk.

S. S. Orna from Bassin, Agents M. M. and Co.—89,435 bags rice.

S. S. Kilchatton from Calcutta, Agents W. and A. Graham and Co.—5,661 tons coal.

INDIANS IN GERMANY.

BRUTAL TREATMENT.

Two Indian gentlemen who have just got back to London had an extremely unpleasant encounter with German police and military methods in Berlin, says "The Standard."

Mr. B. B. Varma, whose story was confirmed in detail by Mr. S. A. Hussain, said: "We were travelling in Germany, and calling in at Cook's office in Berlin on Monday at eleven o'clock a.m., were told that it would be advisable to leave the city at once by the 1.30 train. We hurriedly collected our luggage, and on arrival at Friedrichstrasse found the train packed with refugees, Indian, Russian, French, and American. On the train we had lunch, and saw a German waiter strike an American lady over some little dispute about change. Several other people can confirm us in our statement about this despicable assault.

"When we reached Wesel the military boarded the train and demanded passports. Some of the passengers, including some English and Americans, had passports. My friend and I had not, so, despite our assurances that we were British subjects—and very proudly we claimed the privilege, I assure you—we were arrested and taken to the barracks. There, with rifles pointed at our heads and our hands held up in the air, we were stripped of our clothing except shirts and trousers and boots, searched, and our luggage thrown about and examined. An interpreter was then brought, and to him we reiterated our claim that we were British subjects. After some hours we were released and allowed to go to a cafe for food. Three other Englishmen who were arrested with us were not released, and the last we heard about them was that they were being transferred to another prison.

"We think the scandal should be inquired into, and we hope that other Indians who see this will recognise how necessary it is to do all in their power to help the Imperial Government in any way they can at the present time."

THE MYSORE DASARA EXHIBITION.

An Industrial and Agricultural Exhibition will be held at Mysore on the 21st September, 1914 during the Dasara holidays. The Railway companies have arranged to give concessions in freight on goods for the Exhibition Firms desirous of sending exhibits are requested to communicate at once with the Bombay Representative, Mr. Nagindas P. Mehta, 18 Church Gate Street, Fort.

THE LATE MAJOR EUSTACE LODER.

A REMARKABLE CAREER.

The celebrated racing man whose death was announced by Reuter in the last week of July, Major Eustace Loder, was the eighth son of Sir Robert Loder, first baronet, and brother of the present holder of the title, Sir Edmund Giles Loder, says the "Pioneer." The family originally consisted of eight brothers and three sisters, and Major Eustace Loder was one of twins. Educated at Eton and Trinity College, Cambridge, he was for fifteen years in the 12th Lancers, acting as Adjutant from 1895 to 1899. Three years later he resigned his commission and came to reside at Eyrefield Lodge, the Curragh. He was 47 years of age, and unmarried. Major Eustace Loder stood for the best traditions of the Turf, and by his death, which has come after a long and painful illness, racing in particular and sport generally have suffered a great loss.

A Special correspondent of the "Daily Telegraph" writing of his career says:—There was a time when it was the fashion to speak of Major Eustace Loder as "Lucky Loder," and yet upon reflection and after a careful and sympathetic perusal of the various chapters that make up his career one realises that what we call "luck" came to him only in snatches; luck to him was just the same irritating, elusive something that it is to most people. As an owner of racehorses he enjoyed opulent years and lean years; he was certainly no stranger to the ups and downs that make for the spice and the joy of racing. But I am sure that Major Loder, in his quiet, philosophical way, accepted the good and the bad times as part and parcel of a glorious game. He did not come into racing for monetary gain: he became an owner as a matter of course, for he was reared in the atmosphere that begets an unweanable love for racing.

He did not bet; it was enough for him to race his horses; his aim, his desire, his sole ambition, one might say, was to breed and so give to the sport some champion. And that he succeeded in doing this even those who are not steeped in Turf matters know full well. He bred one of the greatest—if not the greatest—mares ever foaled—Pretty Polly—who, more surely than any other thoroughbred, captured the public imagination. Did not history tell us of that wonderful creature Virago, a filly who won the City and Suburban and the Great Metropolitan on the same day, we should say that Pretty Polly was beyond compare. As a two-year-old she ran nine times without defeat and earned £13,502. As a three-year-old she was even more successful, for she landed the heavy odds in the One Thousand Guineas, and easily triumphed in the Oaks and the St. Leger, and won stakes for Major Loder in that season amounting to £18,440. Only twice was she beaten—in the Prix du Counseil Municipal, when I think the heavy going had most to do with her downfall, and in the Ascot Gold Cup, when she lost to Bachelor's Button.

DERBY WINNER FOR 300 GS.

Not only did Major Loder breed perhaps the greatest mare of all time, but he had the good fortune to buy only a Derby winner, but a winner of the Grand Prix, for 300 guineas. This was Spearmint, a son of Carbine and Maid of the Mint. It is recorded that the colt that had been sent for sale to Doncaster by the late Sir Tatton Sykes hung fire at 200 guineas, and that Major Loder was inclined to believe that there must be some defect that had escaped his notice. However, though bids came along slowly, he made up his mind to risk it, went up to 300 guineas, and so obtained Spearmint, who was not only one of the best colts of modern times, but one who has proved a most valuable sire.

The purchase of Spearmint for a mere bagatelle not only tells of the romance of horse racing, but there was about his winning the Derby circumstances of a most remarkable character. It was the popular belief—a belief thoroughly warranted by form—that Flair would win the Derby. She had triumphed in such a way in the One Thousand Guineas that her chances of winning the great race at Epsom were deemed to be better than those of any other. But she broke down, and Spearmint came along to prove that he was the best of the lot.

It has often been said that despite Flair's victory in the One Thousand, Major Loder believed that had that mare competed in the Derby, Spearmint would have won. Lally, it may be recalled, started favourite, his favouritism being based on the fact that he proved a really brilliant two-year-old, and had disposed of the winner of the Two Thousand Guineas in the Newmarket Stakes. But it happened that Lally could not stay, and Spearmint, who started last 6 to 1, carried the day. There was some discussion at the time as to whether Spearmint had really beaten an uncommonly good Derby field, but I am sure that subsequent events proved that his performance was a great one, for Troutbeck, who was third, took the Leger; Radium, fourth, was a cup horse, and there were in the Derby of 1906 Peppo, Sancy, Lally, winners of important weight-for-age races; Black (Arrow, The White Knight, the hero of two Ascot Cups; Plum Tree, who carried off the Goodwood Cup; besides others of high degree.

When Spearmint crossed over to France a fortnight after the Derby and won the Grand Prix, the richest of all races, no wonder people spoke of his owner as "Lucky Loder." After his conquest in the Grand Prix Spearmint, however, did not race again.

It was in 1892, and when a subaltern in the 12th Lancers, that Major Loder, then prominent in the hunting field, and especially fond of steeplechasing, commenced to race on the flat and right away one might say his colours, yellow, dark blue sleeves, and black cap, were successful, for in the first year as owner he won the Ascot Stakes with Billow. For several seasons afterwards, however, he did practically nothing. But he was most concerned with building up a stud, and among the yearlings he bought was one he named Admiration, destined to become the dam of the peerless Pretty Polly, who was foaled at Eyrefield Lodge, Ireland, which Major Loder purchased. His first notable success after the taking of Eyrefield Lodge was with Star Shoot, by Isinglass out of Astrology. Then came Game Ghic, filly which had the distinction of winning the Champagne Stakes at Doncaster, and beating the famous Sceptre. It happened, however, that Game Chick developed into a roarer, and except Hammerkop, Major Loder did not afterwards race another really great horse besides those mentioned, though Lance Chest proved equal to winning the valuable Princess of Wales's Stakes at Newmarket in two consecutive years. Still, Pretty Polly and Spearmint surely accomplished sufficient to justify one in saying that Major Eustace Loder's name will always live in the history of the Turf.

From 1892 to the present year he won some 108 races, to the value of £122,385. This sum was really won in sixteen seasons, for since 1892 seven years were drawn blank.

RECORD OF VICTORIES.

That Major Loder was a keen and sound judge of the thoroughbred goes without saying, and as a breeder we owed much to him. The breeding of the racehorse he made his special study as well as his greatest hobby, and, as I have said, he went into racing only for the sport of racing, and because he typified the sportsman in the best sense he enjoyed the highest respect and the warm affection of everybody who knew him.

Major Eustace Loder was elected Steward of the Jockey Club in 1912, a position from which he resigned owing to illness this year. It may be recalled that he was in office and took part in the inquiry which led to the disqualification of Craganour in the Derby of last year, and by a curious circumstances it was Major Loder who sold Craganour's dam Veneration II to the late Sir Tatton Sykes, from whom, as I have stated, he purchased his sole Derby winner Spearmint.

£12,000,000 OIL DEAL.

ANGLO-GERMAN RIVALRY.

Two events of great significance in the development of oil power have to be recorded, says the "Standard." The first is the visit to this country of Herr Ballin, Chairman of the Hamburg-Amerika line, and the second is the formation of a powerful trust, with a directorate mainly composed of British shipping magnates, for the control of a large portion of the Californian oil fields. Herr Ballin's visit is stated in some quarters to be associated, with the formation of this new trust.

One thing is certain Herr Ballin's immediate concern is to secure an adequate supply of oil for those German shipping interests with which he is associated.

So far Germany has not made free use of oil for marine propulsion purposes, but with a foresight peculiar to her people she has made due preparations for any contingency. The Imperator and the Vaterland, for instance, the two greatest ships in the world, although nominally coal-burners, can be easily transformed into oil burning vessels. All that is necessary to complete the transformation is the fitting of the boilers with oil-fuel burners; the double bottoms of the ship have been arranged so as to carry oil if necessary.

AN OLD ENGINED SHIP.

Whilst the use of oil fuel as a steam raiser holds interests at the moment, the direct propulsion of ships by oil power is the great concern of the immediate future. Here Denmark has led the way; England following at a respectful distance. Herr Ballin, however, is hoping to surprise the world in a few weeks, for he has completing for the Hamburg-Amerika Company in the great shipyard of Messrs. Bloehm and Voss a ship of very considerable tonnage which will be driven by double acting oil engines, the first of their type and dimensions.

It is anticipated that this ship will be a subject of great curiosity when she first anchors in an English port. The aim of this new vessel will be economy, not speed, but it is hoped that sufficient experience will be gained from her performance to enable the Company to make considerable strides in the direct use of oil for ship propulsion.

STRONG DIRECTORATE.

The great trust for the control of Californian oil, which will have a capital of about £12,000,000, is stated to have Earl Grey as its Chairman; Lord Pirrie, of the White Star Line; Sir Owen Phillips, of the Royal Mail Steam Packet and the Union Castle Line; Mr. Thomas Royden, of the Cunard Company; Mr. Andrew Weir, a well-known shipowner; Sir Edward Ward late Permanent Secretary of the War Office; a Director of the Danish East Asiatic Line, and a prominent member of Burmeister and Wein, the famous marine oil-engine builders as Direstors.

It is understood that this Company will not only provide oil supplies for the firms interested, but that fleets of oil tankers will be built for its transport. Further that contracts may be entered into with the Admiralty.

Herr Ballin's visit is rumoured to be with a view to purchasing oil in Mexico, but there are reasons for believing that he will not leave this country until the possibilities of Californian oil have been considered. In certain circles it is believed that Herr Ballin is endeavouring to obtain exclusive oil rights for his Company on the lines of those obtained by the Admiralty in Persia.

INSTALLATION OF MAHARAJA.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, Aug. 31.

Dewan Ganga Singh will be installed as Maharaja of Charkhari, a small State in Bundelkhand on September 3rd by the Agent to the Governor-General, Central India.

SMALL CAUSES COURT.

QUESTION OF A GUMASTA'S AUTHORITY

(*Before Mr. N. W. Kemp, Chief Judge.*)

Mavji Liladhur and others

v.

Purshotam Oomersey and another.

This was a case involving the question how far a firm is bound by payment made to its gumasta at the firm's *pedi*. Plaintiffs sued to recover from the defendants the sum of Rs. 1,018-10-0, being the balance of a Shroff account for moneys lent and advanced by the parties to each other. The defendants admitted owing Rs. 509 to the plaintiffs, which they brought into Court, but denied liability for the item of Rs. 500 of 1970 Vaishk, Vad 12th. Plaintiffs' case was that they had sent the sum of Rs. 500 with their servant to pay the defendants, and as there was neither any partner nor the cashier of the defendants at their *pedi*, plaintiffs' man had paid the sum of Rs. 500 to the defendants' man, Mithoo, alias Mavji Dayal, and that the defendants were bound thereby. Defendants contended that Mithoo was not even their gumasta, but was only a candidate, that when two days after the alleged loan of Rs. 500 of Vaishakh Vad 12th, they received another sum of Rs. 1,000 from plaintiffs, they were asked to sign receipts for Rs. 1,000 as well as Rs. 500, they refused to sign the receipt for Rs. 500 and gave inspection of their books of account to the plaintiffs to show that they had not received that item at all. Messrs. K. B. Sethna and Lakhamsey H. Meisheri appeared for the plaintiffs, while Mr. K. K. Suntoke represented the defendants.

The learned Chief Judge, in delivering judgment, recited the case of both the parties, and in reviewing the evidence stated that it was clear that the defendants had, as a matter of fact, not received the sum of Rs. 500 to their cash, and that the question was whether the sum, alleged to have been paid to Mithoo at their pedi could be considered a payment made to the firm; that the defendants had a staff of seven servants, and they themselves were three partners, one of whom was doing the work of a cashier, that he assumed for the purposes of the judgment that Mithoo was not a candidate, but was a gumasta of the defendants. The learned Chief Judge observed that the payment to a firm must be made to a partner in the firm or to the cashier, and that the distinction was an important one between receiving moneys at the firm and moneys received outside the firm. That when the *Ooghraniwalla*, or bill-collector, is sent out by a firm to recover outstandings there is a representation by the firm to those to whom he is sent, that he has their authority to receive moneys on their behalf, but no representation can be implied in the case of a person sitting at the *pedi*. He therefore held that Mithoo had no authority to receive the payment, and that the payment made to Mithoo was not a payment to the firm. He therefore passed a decree for the plaintiff for the admitted sum of Rs. 509 and costs thereon, dismissing the rest of the claim, and certified Rs. 51 for defendants' professional fees against plaintiffs to be set off against the plaintiffs' decree.

DUTY OF COVENANTERS.

EARL ROBERT'S LETTER.

Earl Roberts addressed the following letter to the Press in mail week:—

Owing to the national crisis the activities of the League of British Covenanters are necessarily suspended.

The British Covenant has been signed by upwards of 1,000,000 men and some 600,000 women in all parts of England, Scotland, and Wales. May I claim a corner of your space, both to thank them for their past efforts and to implore them, now that domestic controversy is for the time being happily stilled, to devote all the time, the energy, and the resources that they can possibly spare to the support of our country in the great struggle in which she is now engaged?

The appeal of the British Covenant was no party appeal. It was made in view of a threatened national emergency. A greater national emergency is now upon us, and British Covenanters should be foremost in facing it. Many of them are already serving their country in arms and every day fresh numbers will be flocking to the colours. To those who are not able to serve in the field I would say, "Every one of you, man or woman, you can do something."

I need not point out the numerous ways in which non-combatants, by doing the duty nearest them, can add to the strength and endurance of the nation in its hour of trial. The opportunities will be innumerable, if only the spirit of helpfulness and self-sacrifice exists, and I would remind Covenanters that the essence of the pledge which they signed was readiness to make personal sacrifices. The time has now come, when every one is called upon to make such sacrifices for the highest of all causes.

If there are any of our members who, while anxious to help are at a loss to know into what channel to direct their energies, they can at all times obtain advice on this point by applying to the Committee of the British Covenant at 25, Victoria-street, where a central office will still be kept up.—Yours, etc.,

ROBERTS, F.M.,

President, League of British Covenanters.

25, Victoria-street, Westminster, August 6.

THE FARIDKOT DURBAR.

GENEROUS DONATIONS.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, August 31.

The Faridkot Durbar at the instance of the Raja have subscribed rupees one lakh to the following funds:—Imperial Indian War Fund Rs. 50,000, Prince of Wale's Fund 25,000, and Lady Hardinge Memorial Fund 25,000.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

PUBLIC ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Bombay Merchants' Bank, Ordinary General Meeting, Apollo Street, 2-30 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, September 2.

Poona Races.
Bombay Standing Committee, 4-10 p.m.
Bombay Gymkhana Mud Sports, 5-30 p.m.

THURSDAY. September 3.

Bombay Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

DAILY.

Gaiety Theatre, Bandmann-Rickard Vaudeville Co. 6-30 and 10 p.m.

Excelsior Theatre of Varieties, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

America-India Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7 to 8-15, 8-30 to 9-45 and 10 to 11-15.

Imperial Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7 to 8-30, 8-45 to 10-15 10-30 to 12.

Olympia Cinematograph, Sandhurst Road, 7-15 to 9-45, 7 to 9-30, 9 to 10-30, and 11 to 12-30.

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Domestic Occurrence.

DEATH.

BLOTT.—At Watson's Annexe, Apollo Bunder Henry Blott, late Assistant, Treacher and Co. Age 35 years. Funeral at Sewri Cemetry at 6 p. m. to-day. English papers please copy.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COLONEL P. R. CADELL, COMMANDING.

Bombay 1st September 1914.

715. Parade.—Company parades for the week ending September 5th:—
"A" Company, Thursday at 6-45 p. m.
"B" Company, Daily at 7-30 a. m. Plain Clothes.
"C" Company, Tuesday and Friday at 6-15 p. m.
"D" Company, Tuesday and Friday 6-30 p. m.
"E" Company, Wednesday 6-30 p. m. Fall in at Sir Richard Temple's Statue Drill Order with caps. And Friday 9-30 p. m. Lecture at Head-Quarters.
"F" Company, Wednesday at 6-30 p. m.
"G" Company, Thursday at 7-30 a. m. Fall in at the Gymkhana. Dress for all the above parades unless otherwise notified:—Uniform with bayonets. Those men who have not drawn Uniform to parade in plain clothes.
"C" Company N. C. Officers to parade on Thursday the 3rd Instant at 6-15 p. m. Recruits.
"A" Company daily at 6-45 p. m. except Monday.
"C" Company daily at 6-15 p. m. except Monday.
"D" Company daily at 6-30 p. m. except Monday.
"F" Company daily at 6-30 p. m. except Monday.

716. Clothing.—It is notified for information that the Stores at Head-Quarters will be open for issues of clothing on Thursdays and Saturdays only from 6-30 to 8 p. m.

717. Musketry.—The Range at Chat Kopar is allotted as follows:—
Wednesday 2nd Inst.—"A" Coy. Recruits only.
Thursday 3rd Inst.—"B" Coy. Recruits only.
Friday 4th Inst.—"C" Coy. Recruits only.
Saturday 5th Inst.—"F" Coy. Recruits only.
Sunday 6th Inst.— "G" Coy. Recruits only.

(Sd.) C. N. MOBERLY, Captain.
Actg. Adjutant Bombay Vol. Rifles.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR J. W. HAWES V. D. COMMANDING.

Bombay 31st August 1914.

249. Parades.—The E. E. Company will parade every week day evening at Head-Quarters at 6-30 p. m. for Infantry drill and Rifle Exercises.
Dress:—Uniform and Caps.

250. Parades.— Nos. 1 and 2 Companies. All recruits of the Artillery Companies should parade at Head-quarters on week day evenings at 6-30 p. m. for Infantry drill.
Dress:—Uniform or Plain Clothes.

276. Parades.—The N. C. Os. and non-detailed for 15 per cent. B. L. Gun drill will parade at Head-Quarters every Monday and Thursday evening at 6-30 p. m. Sharp.
Dress:—Plain Clothes or Uniform Optional.

(Sd.) R. C. D. GRAHAM Capt. R. A.,
Adjutant, Bombay Volunteer Artillery.

STRING BAND AT THE R. B. YACHT CLUB.

By kind permission of Lieut.-Colonel T. W. Bonner V. D. and Officers the Band of the 1st. Battn. G. I. P. Railway Volunteers, will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh, B. Mitchell Band Master, commencing at 6-15 p. m. on Tuesday the 1st September 1914.

March—Through Bolts and Bars.....Urbach.
Overture—La Dame Blanche.....Boieldieu.
Valse—Zigeunerprimas .....Kalman.
Selection—Il Trovatore.....Verdi.
Melodie.....Un peu d'Amour .....Silesu.
Melodies from—Peggy .....Stuart.
Characteristic Piece—The Coon's Patrol.....Lotter.
National Anthems (I) Belgium (II) Russia .....(III) France (IV) Japan.

CHINA MAILS.

The P. and O. s. s. Oriental with the China Mails is expected to arrive in Bombay at 7 a.m. on Wednesday, the 2nd proximo.

LOCAL MILLS.

Two local firms, who are agents of several mills in Bombay, have notified to their employees that for some time the mills will be closed for a few days more in the month than they have hitherto been.

BOMBAY CO-OPERATIVE HOUSING ASSOCIATION.

A meeting of the Association will be held at the Bombay Improvement Trust Offices to-morrow at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.), to discuss Mr. Kissan's rules, and to consider the scheme of Mr. Ketkar (time permitting).

LOCAL CONTRACTOR'S DEATH.

The death is announced of Rao Bahadur Elappa Balaram, a contractor, who was for many years a member of the Bombay Municipal Corporation as a representative of the Byculla ward.

HIDES FROM INDIA.

The following Press Note has been issued:—It is notified for the information of all concerned that the Government of Roumania has prohibited the importation of hides, wool, hair, horns, hoofs and bones shipped in a raw state from any port of the Continent of Asia and Ceylon, in order to prevent the spread to that country of cattle diseases prevalent in India.

DAILY MORTALITY RETURNS.

During the 24 hours ended at 6 a.m., on Monday, 1 attack of plague (Walkeshwar) and 3 attacks and 3 deaths from cholera were recorded in Bombay City. The total mortality from all causes on Sunday was 99, as compared with 90 of the corresponding day of 1913 and 91 of 1912. On Saturday last 1690 rats were caught in Bombay by the municipal rat-catchers. Seven out of them were found to be plague infected, B Ward contributing 5 and C Ward 2.

A STREET AFFRAY.

Two persons, named Ramchandra Govind and Rahimtulla, were found abusing each other at about 11 o'clock on Sunday night near Golpitha. They were separated by p. c. No. 900 D., but after proceeding along Falkland Road, Rahimtulla, it is alleged, crossed over to the side of the road Ramchandra was walking along and stabbed him with a knife in the throat, and ran away. Ramchandra was removed to the Sir J. J. Hospital, where his condition appearing to be precarious, his deposition was taken at midnight by Mr. G. R. Khairaz, fourth Presidency Magistrate. Rahimtulla is still at large.

STRANGE DEATH OF A CHILD.

Mr. H. P. T. Lattey, acting Coroner, held an inquest at the Morgue on Monday touching the death of a newly-born female child. Inspector Salway led the evidence.

An eleven-year old girl sister of the deceased deposed that the child was dead when she saw it. Her mother Narbada put the child in a pot and left it in the "nani."

Narbada deposed that the child was born alive and it opened its month twice. She poured two "lotas" full of cold water on her after the birth. She subsequently became unconscious and did not know what happened to the child after that.

Medical evidence was to the effect that the death was due to asphyxia, the result, most probable, of throttling.

The jury returned a verdict of death from asphyxia under such a circumstances that the act of Narbada was to commit an offence.

SERIOUS DERAILMENT ON THE G.I.P RAILWAY.

A serious derailment occurred on the G. I. P. Railway at, about 3 o'clock yesterday morning causing grave dislocation of traffic. The 258 Up-goods had six of its vehicles very badly derailed near the new Matunga station, D. cabin, at that hour. Only the Down local line between Matunga and Sion was cleared. All trains were cancelled except some important ones, which were passed over this single line on the pilot system. It was not before 3-20 p.m. that the obstruction was completely removed after which the trains ran as usual.

MINEOWNERS ASSOCIATION.

APPEAL TO GOVERNMENT.

In view of the present crisis in the mining industry at Tavoy the Mineowners' Association has appealed to the Lieutenant-Governor for support as was given to the Federated Malay States. The Association suggests that Rs. 800 per ton be advanced against wolfram and tin ores deposited with Government as security at a low rate of interest as could be fixed and Government be requested to forego all dead rent and in the event of mineowners having to close down the ground rent should be foregone for the time of closure.

MEETING AT PATAN.

(From a Correspondent.)

PATAN, August 31.

A public meeting was convened here yesterdaf under the presidentship of Rao Bahadur Govind Bhai, Subha Saheb, to express the feeling of loyalty to the British Raj. Resolutions were passed to the effect that every community of Patan should pray in its respective temple for the success of the British arms in their present struggle. Also the meeting expressed the unbounded joy of Patan people at the safe arrival of Her Highness the Maharani of Baroda in Switzerland from the enemy's country. A Committee was appointed to collect funds for the relief of distress from war. Rao Bahadur Govindbhai and Mr. Ujansey Pitamber each contributed Rs. 101.

MARWARI HINDI LIBRARY,

The following telegram was received by the President of the Marwari Hindi Library Kalbadevi, Bombay from the Private Secretary to H. E. the Viceroy:—"The Viceroy sends the members of Marwari Hindi Library warm thanks for their loyal message."

BOMBAY AMUSEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.

Mr. Mitchell, Manager of the Theatre, announces that the present arrangements with the Bandmann-Richard Circuit close from to-night. As soon as the new arrangements are complete, a new home will be found worthy of the talent coming to this city. It is not desirable to give full details just at present, but Mr. Mitchell desires to assure the public of Bombay that a big surprise awaits them in a very short time. The final arrangements are almost completed and the public will hear fuller details at an early date.

INDIAN LOYALTY AND THE PRESENT CRISIS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—In a speech delivered on the 4th instant at a meeting of the Yajurvedi Brahmans of Bombay I had stated that the present was an excellent opportunity for those who have in the past differed from or strongly criticized and condemned the policy of, Government to come forward and declare their allegiance to the British throne, and their readiness to help Government at the present juncture. The next morning I was pleased to find that similar views were expressed by the Venerable Grand Old Man of India in a thoughtful letter addressed to the "Bombay Chronicle." and this morning I am highly gratified to find that Mr. B. G. Tilak, the leader of the so-called extremists has come forward publicly to advise his followers to render every possible help to Government at this critical time. In Calcutta Mr. Banerjea has given similar advice to his friends, and we know that Mr. Gandhi and Mr. Lajpat Rai are doing their best in England to render every possible help to our Government. This clearly shows that among the educated Indians, including the Nationalists and the Extremists, there is not at present a single soul who wishes that British rule in India should cease or that it should be supplanted by the rule of Germany or any other foreign Power. The whole of India is peaceful, tranquil, loyal and law-abiding and heartily prays to God for the preservation of British supremacy in India. And yet, only a few months ago a good deal of nonsense was written in the columns of a leading London daily about the imaginary existence of a wide-spread disaffection among the educated Indians. About the beginning of the current year a series of articles appeared in the columns of this leading London journal from the pen of a writer, who was described by the Editor as a great Expert on Indian matters. This Expert seriously announced that unrest, disloyalty and sedition prevailed everywhere in India, and he predicted that, unless the Government adopted drastic measures against the educated classes, a dangerous rising would occur in India. In my address on the Duties of British Citizens delivered on the occasion of the celebration of Empire day in Bombay, while refuting the erroneous statements of this false prophet of Indian danger, I declared it as my opinion, that, instead of any serious trouble arising in India there was every probability of some serious trouble arising in England or in regions nearer home. And that is what has happened. There was recently serious trouble in England among the Ulsterites and Nationalists, and to-day a more serious trouble has occurred in regions not far from England. And Mr. Editor is it not possible that the constant trumpeting of the idea that India is disaffected and that India will rise in rebellion, might have been one of the causes that moulded the plans and policy of the German Foreign Office against Great Britain?

But, as the Sanskrit maxim says *Satyameva jayate*, i.e., truth always triumphs. We rejoice to see that the rays of the Sun of Truth on Indian matters are at the present day dawning over the horizon of Great Britain, for, the highest official authority on Indian matters in England—I mean Lord Crewe—has publicly announced in the House of Lords that India is thoroughly peaceful and that a wave of loyalty and patriotic enthusiasm is now passing over the whole of India! And in the same House and on the same night another high authority on Indian matters,—I mean Lord Kitchener, makes the gratifying announcement that the loyal and brave Indian soldiers will shortly be fighting the battles of England on the battlefields of Europe! Who would ever have dreamt that the son's of India would be afforded an opportunity to try their mettle against the forces of a mighty European Nation? But God's destinies are unfathomable. By the force of His will things that appeared impracticable till yesterday appear quite practicable to-day and might appear easy of solution to-morrow! Let us therefore forget the past, keep faith in God and pray for the glory of the British Empire and for the success of British arms. —Yours, etc.

T. B. JOSHI.

Girgaum, Aug. 29.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

The Report of the Directors for the half year ending 30th June, 1914, states that the net profits for that period, including $2,067,311.85, balance brought forward from last account, after paying all charges, deducting interest paid and due, and making provision for bad and doubtful accounts and contingencies, amount to $5.590,804.02. The Directors recommend the transfer of $350,000 from the Profit and Loss Account to credit of the Silver Reserve Fund, which Fund will then stand at $18,000,000. They also recommend writing off Bank Premises Account the sum of $400,000. After making these Transfers and deducting remuneration to Directors there remains for appropriation $4,825,804.02, out of which the Directors recommend the payment of a dividend of Two Pounds and Three Shillings Sterling per Share, subject to Income Tax, *viz.*, £258,000, which at 1/10½, the rate of the day, will absorb $2,736,795.58. The Balance $2,089,008.44 to be carried to New Profit and Loss Account.

SPORTING NEWS.

QUADRANGULAR CRICKET.

PARSI TEAM SELECTED.

The following have been selected to play for the Parsees against the Mahomedans in the first match of the Quadrangular Contest taking place at Bombay on the 7th, 8th and 9th September 1914:—
1. Mr. J. S. Warden (Captain).
2. Mr. B. H. Mirza.
3. Mr. J. Elavia.
4. Mr. M. D. Parekh.
5. Mr. P. J. Chinoy.
6. Mr. D. D. Driver.
7. Mr. D. K. Kapadia.
8. Mr. S. M. Chothia.
9. Mr. J. H. Elchidana.
10. Mr. H. Vajifdar
11. Mr. P. D. Chothia.

Reserves:—
1. Mr. T. Parekh.
2. Mr. Darab Mistry.

Umpire: Mr. R. E. Mody.
Honorary Secretary and Scorer: Mr. J. M. Divecha.

THE HINDU TEAM.

Mr. M. K. Desai writes:—The team suggested by Mr. K. R. Gokhale in your paper last week is really a good one; but I think some changes are necessary. Instead of Mr. Joshi, Mr. Oghad Shanker should be selected. He is in the best bowling form, as was seen in the matches with the Bombay Gymkhana and the Gaud Saraswat. Mr. [illegible] must be selected; for he is in excellent form this year. I have watched the bowling of Mr. Rana for some days; but I was not at all satisfied with it. He again failed in the matches with the B. B. & C. I. and the Gaud Saraswat. It is rumoured that Mr. Sampre is not coming. If he does not come the last place should be given to Mr. Date or Mr. Talpade. Again I hear that Mr. Sheshachari is called; but I think he should not be taken for his past reputation. Last time when he was selected he utterly failed; so he should be thoroughly tried. I think the following players should be selected:—Messrs. Pai, Shivram, Baloo, Ganpat, Vithal, Oghad, Choonilal, Deodhar, Erasha, wicket-keeper, and Talpade, or Date, or Sampre. This is the best team possible, if the Committee do not show favour to their own favourite players.

CRICKET IN BOMBAY.

FRIENDS' UNION C. C. V. ISLAM GYMKHANA.

The annual favour between the Friends Union Cricket Club and Islam Gymkhana came about on Sunday and resulted in a draw slightly in favour of the Friends Union Club. The feature of the game was a brilliant century by Mr. Date.

FRIENDS UNION CRICKET CLUB.

Scores:—
S. S. Dongre c. and b. Nazir Husein, 11; Vithal c. and b. Nazir Husein, 10; V. S. Dongre b. Mullaji, 0; K. A. Date not out, 110; Dr. Prabhaker c. and b. Mullaji, 6; B. S. Bhusari b. Mullaji 0; D. A. Shete run out, 16; W. B. Talpade b. Mullaji, 5; M. Goradia st. and b. Alli, 0; Bhatadekar b. Alli, 0; R. K. Telang c. and b. Tumbuvala, 23. Extras, 8. Total, 189.

ISLAM GYMKHANA.

Scores:—
S. A. Razak b. Bhatadeker, 14; C. M. Alli b. Talpade, 1; Tumbuvala b. Bhatavdeker, 30; Nazir Husein b. Talpade, 4; Hakirkhan c. and b. Bhatavdeker, 1; Aziz b. Bhatavdeker, 28; S. Mohomad run out, 14; S. Kassum b. Shete, 10; Sunchawala did not bat, T. Mullaji not out, 12; C. Khairaz did not bat. Extras, 3. Total, 107 (for 8 wickets.)

NATIONAL BANK V. FORBES FORBES AND CAMPBELL.

This match was played on the oval on Sunday. When the National Bank won by 17 runs scores:—

NATIONAL BANK C. C.

Cook, 9; Miller, 2; Pai, 2; Shamrao, 3; Edekar, 14; Motiram, 8; Naik, 6; Peter, 0; Raja (not out), 3; Pereira, 1; Banajee, 2. Extras.—Total 42.

FORBES FORBES CAMPBELL & Co.C.C.

Bapujee, 4; Khanderao, 0; Shete, 0; Contractor, 4; Jehangir, 8; Grantham, 0; Fox, 3; Kaikushroo, 2; Sohrab, 0; Panday 0; Dosai, 0. Extras 4.—Total 25.

NATIONAL BANK V. BANK OF BOMBAY.

This match was played on the Oval on Saturday when the National Bank won by 53 runs.

NATIONAL BANK C. C.

Scores:—
Cook, 12; Hegde, 4; Shamrao, 7; Shantaram, 15; Pai, 8; Edekar, 5; Motiram, 9; Naik, 0; Peter, 3; Raja (not out), 0; Menezes, 0; extras, 8; runs, 71.

BANK OF BOMBAY C. C.

Scores:—
R. P. Shroff. 0; Navalkar, 1; J. B. Shroff, 0; Padshaw, 3; Trilokekar, 3; Dibbs, 0; Guzder, 0; Lochhead, 1; Dorabjee, 0; Vagal. 1; Bharucha (not out), 4; extras 5; runs, 18.

JOLLY YOUNG CRICKETERS V. SARASWAT UNION C C.

The above match was played on Sunday at the Marine Lines ground and resulted in a victory for the Jolly Young Cricketers by 40 runs.

Scores:—

SARASWAT UNION C. C.

. B. Sunder Rao, 5; S. Vyankat Rao 2; M. Sunder Rao, 3; P. Shiva Rao (Capt.), 12; S. Gurunath, 0; Sadashiv Rao, 5; Kaliyanpur run out, 0; Dinker Rao, 2; Trimbuk Rao, 0; Sakharam Rao, 4; Narian Rao not out, 4; extras, 2; total, 39.

JOLLY YOUNG CRICKETERS.

R. K. Dighe, 4; S. T. Rawool, 1; G. N. Dharadhar (Capt.) not out, 50; S. S. Talpade, 6; M. Wygaikar, 0; R. K. Shinde run out, 0; Y. K. Vijayakar, 3; K. G. Gorakshakar, 0; M. G. Talpade, 4; K. T. Bhandare, 0; extras, 11; total, 79.

BARONET C. C. V. LORD NORTHBROCK C. C.

The above match was played on 30th August day and resulted in a win for the Baronet C. C. by 38 runs.

Scores:—

BARONET C. C.

D. D. Driver, 1; P. S. Warden, 0; H. S. Bhappoo, 2; J. S. Warden, 6; M. D. Parekh, 17; D. M. Raja, 4; P. J. Chinoy, 15; N. F. Daver, 13; B. D. Mistry, 28; N. M. Mistry, 0; P. R. Pochkhanawalla, 9; extra 13; total 108.

LORD NORTHBROOK C. C.

M. Variava, 21; D. Bharucha, 3; J. Machiwalla, 9; M. Wadia. 5; H. Baria, 5; H. Billimoria, 0; R. Mehta, 1; F. Cooper, 7; D. Bottlewalla, 1; M. Gadiwalla, 3; M. Dajee, 8; extra, 7; total, 70.

GOWD SARASWAT C. C. V. JOLLY C. C.

The above match in the Purshottam Shield tournament was played on Sunday and resulted in a win for the Jolly C. C. by 30 runs.

Scores:—
Jolly C. C.—62.
Gowd Saraswat C. C.—32.

CRICKET IN POONA.

ALIGARH TEAM WIN BY EIGHT WICKETS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

POONA, Aug. 31.

The cricket match between the Deccan Gymkhana and the Aligarh College was continued on Sunday. The Deccan Gymkhana made 140 runs in the second venture. The Aligarh College in their second innings lost 2 wickets for 4 runs and then Mashbuddin and Hasanshah carried the score to 141, thus Aligarh winning by 8 wickets and one run. Hasanshah 68 not out and Mashbuddin 60 not out, played magnificent cricket.

The Aligarh College will meet the Poona Gymkhana on Monday and Tuesday.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

MUD SPORTS.

The following is the programme for the Gymkhana Mud Sports to be held to-morrow commencing at 5-30 p.m. (weather permitting).

1. TENT PEGGING WITH SWORDS:—Individual.
2. LADIES POLO BALL STAKES.

Ladies will each nominate a partner and ride from a mark to a basket which will contain four polo balls. These balls must be carried one by one to a fence and thrown by the lady to her partner who will be standing behind a mark on the further side of the fence. The partner must catch the ball before it touches the ground and place it in a second basket. If a ball is not caught the partner must take it to his lady who will throw it to him again. After the fourth ball has been thrown and caught and deposited in her partner's basket, the lady will ride the prescribed course.

3. INDIVIDUAL JUMPING.
4. DUCK APPLE RACE.

Competitors will ride round the course over a jump, dismount and holding their horses, take an apple out of a bucket of water with their teeth and return over the jump and round the course, bringing the apple with them.

5. SCURRY-HANDICAP.
6. TREASURE TROVE STAKES—(Ladies' nomination.)

Men ride the course including fence, carrying chatties filled with bran. In each chatty a coin is concealed. Men hand horses to syces and chatties to partners. Ladies extricate coin without upsetting bran from chatty, and hand coin to partner who mounts and rides back over the course, including fence. First past the post with coin wins.

By kind permission of Lt-Col. R. M. Thomason, V. D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, B. B. & C. I. Ry. Volunteer Rifles, will play during the afternoon.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

THE COCAINE PROSECUTION.

At the Esplanade Police Court, on Monday, before Mr. Frank Oliviera, Third Presidency Magistrate, Excise Inspector Hudson charged one Mohan Shewji with possessing six and a half grains of cocaine without a license.

The evidence showed that Mr. Hudson sent a man with a marked coin to buy cocaine from the accused, but he refused to sell the drug. Mr. Hudson then raided the accused's shop, when the quantity of cocaine referred to above was found there.

The accused pleaded guilty. He was sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 30.

VICEROY'S RETURN TO SIMLA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Aug. 31.

The Viceroy returned to Simla and yesterday laid the foundation of the new St. Andrew's Church in the presence of a large congregation.

THE LATE POPE PIUS X.

At the St. Francis Xavier's Church, Dabool, this evening, at 5-30 o'clock there will be a solumn *Officium Defunctorum*, and to-morrow morning at 7-30 a Pontifical Requiem High Mass. His Grace the Archbishop, Bishop of Daman, will officiate at both the services.

OPINIONS OF THE DAY

Plea for an Indian Volunteer Regiment.

"The Bengalee."—We know our youngmen; we know the stuff they are made of; and in the interest of the Empire as well as of our own, we cannot help pressing the suggestion that it was high time that such materials were not allowed to rot in utter neglect. It will be a protracted war, a war that may extend over a long time according to no less an authority than Lord Kitchener himself. Should not then our Government seriously think of organising an Indian Volunteer and an Indian Ambulance Corps who may be turned to various uses in this keen and protracted struggle which has been thrust on us? Whenever we want to be of some service to the Empire the cry is repeated that we lack the necessary training and capacity, and the best way in which we can help the Empire is to keep our aspirations in abeyance for the time being. But we fear we shall never be deemed qualified except under the stress of circumstances? There are times when even the weak, the untrained and the amateur develop a wonderful measure of fitness. The latent qualities of men called forth by the exigencies of a situation are sometimes far above any training or experience. The raw recruits of revolutionary France who fought at Valmey and at Jemappes were more than a match for the seasoned veterans of Europe banded against France. The untrained soldiers of America in the War of Independence proved that valuable as training may be, it is more than supplied by patriotic fervour and devotion. With the whole being quickened into extraordinary sensitiveness under an overmastering impulse, we learn in a day what we would otherwise take years to master. The present war is a God-send for our rulers to convert educated India into manly allies and heroic help-mates.

Bengalee Ambulance Corps Collapse.

"The Amrita Bazar Patrika".—One of the painful impressions which the collapse of the proposed Bengal Ambulance Corps has left on the people is that the authorities do not want their co-operation. A standing official criticism against the people of India is that they are mere talkers, that they never try earnestly to co-operate with the rulers in any important matter. But somehow or other it almost always turns out that whenever the much-maligned people exhibit an earnestness to co-operate with the rulers something or other always stands up between the outstretched hands of the former and the latter. Fancy, even in matters so vitally concerning their weal and woe as sanitation, drinking water, etc. the people are chastised, in season and out of season, for their so-called "apathy." The last Sanitary Report of the Government of Bengal has furnished the "Englishman" with a handle to abuse the people for this "apathy." "In Bengal also," says this paper in dealing with that Report, "the apathy of the educated classes hampers the Government in its work of introducing village sanitation." And yet the fact is that whenever the people come forward and offer co-operation it is the Government that sends them away with a polite "declined with thanks." "You Indians are only talkers,—you never act and are so perverse that when we want to save you by means of our schemes, you are supremely apathetic and refrain from all co-operation,"—this is virtually the familiar official cry. But whenever the people come and say,—"take our help and service,—we are ready to do all we can to serve you and co-operate with you,"—"thank you, but not now,"—comes the chilling reply. The people are thus situated between the devil and the deep sea.

The "Press Act" in the Punjab.

"Hablul Matin."—It seems to us that the Indian Press Law operates in the Punjab more strictly than in any other Province. The public have not forgotten the case of the "Zemindar" and before a few months had elapsed, another newspaper, the "Khalsha Akhbar" is being threatened with the forfeiture of its security. Now, we do not wish to enter into the merits of the case. It is quite probable that the Punjab Government is acting upon strong grounds in this instance. But, we beg to state as a general principle that such prosecutions of newspaper publicists create a bad impression against Government among the general public. It should be resorted to only in cases of gross violation of the Law. The Government of India is assured of the loyalty of the great bulk of the Indian people. No amount of violent and seditious writing can shake the firm basis of its foundations. But, much press prosecutions shake the confidence of loyal journalists, who dare not expose the shortcomings of the administration, because they are unwilling to risk the troubles of prosecution. Thus, the rigorous administration of the Press Law, mean a double edged instrument what is calculated to cause a great injury to Government. If this Act of doubtful utility cannot be removed from the statute Book, let it be regarded as an armoury of defence to be applied only in extreme cases.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Tuesday, September 1, 1914.

THE OUTLOOK.

With the exception of a brief telegram announcing that fighting has been taking place at Bapaume, 25 miles north of Amiens, the "impenetrable gloom", as a Reuter's telegram has it, still hung over the battle line in North-East France up to the time of writing. We have the satisfaction of knowing, however, that the Allies are in a stronger position than they have yet occupied, and that the numbers are less disproportionate than was the case when the British and French received the first two onslaughts of the German avalanche. This correction of the disproportion of numbers, due presumably to a reinforcement of the Allies, of which the telegrams speak, has been rendered more effective now by the withdrawal of some of the German troops to meet the Russian advance, of which we had news yesterday. The formidable character of the German onslaught is graphically illustrated by the detailed accounts now coming to hand of the fighting in the neighbourhood of the line of the Meuse. The old German tactics of hurling enormous masses of men at the enemy, so effective in the Franco-German war of 1870, do not seem on this occasion, however, to have achieved the intended object. Had it not been for the gallant Belgian resistance, which so invaluably delayed the German advance, it is possible that the hurling of a huge force,—the flower of the German Army,—into France before the French were prepared or reinforced by the English, might have achieved a considerable measure of success and altered the aspect of the war. But it is obvious, that in spite of their numerical superiorty, the Germans have considerably exhausted themselves in their tremendous efforts to break through the allied lines,—a result due to their persistence in old-fashioned methods, and the superior tactics of the French and English. Their efforts will, of course, be repeated, and probably are being repeated at the present moment. But the same exhausting deadly resistance will be presented, and it remains to be seen how long the invading force can keep up the game of battering itself against the allied front.

We have referred before to the immense risks which the Germa are taking in this invasion of France. These risks do not lessen with their advance. They have in their rear on the flank a dangerous open country,—open to all sorts of surprises. But the chief point to bear in mind is that they are being drawn further and further away from their own frontier, without being able to demonstrate any definite superiority over the allied armies which are open to reinforcements, whereas it is extremely doubtful whether they themselves can make good the enormous wastage of this costly advance. The situation is pointedly summed up in Lord Kitchener's statement issued by the Press Bureau,—a decisive victory for the Allies would be fatal to the enemy, while the continuance of the Anglo-French resistance can, if prolonged, lead to only one conclusion. That conclusion Lord Kitchener does not think it necessary to indicate, because it should be obvious. This campaign must end in the ultimate defeat of the enemy in a hostile country far from their base with all the disaster that such an eventuality implies. Napoleon managed to bring the remnant of his army back from Moscow. It will be a greater military achievement if, when the time comes, the German Commander-in-Chief is able to extricate even the remnant of his army from the disasters that await it. If it were possible to anticipate such a collapse and rout and outwitting of the allied armies as occurred to the French in 1870, there would be some justification for the foolish alarm with which the allied retirement from the Meuse has inspired one of our contemporaries. But there is no such possibility. We can look forward to their continuance of a resistance, which has few parallels in history in its sturdy character and the havoc it is wreaking. The moment at which the final check will come it is not possible to foretell. It may be imminent; it may be long delayed. But, as long as we bear in mind the strategy of this campaign, which, as we pointed out yesterday, has long been foretold, there is no cause for alarm, or, indeed, for anything but confidence in the power of the Allies to inflict the final disaster on the enemy.

The steady advance of the Russians in East Prussia has already become a factor in the military situation which must cause the keenest anxiety in Berlin. The bulk of the German forces are on the French Frontier, and whatever feeble resistance is now being offered to the Russian invasion has so far come mainly from the Austrians. Daily the risks involved in a German plan of campaign which is so dependent on prompt and effective action on the Eastern side are increasing, and, if with the hour were to appear among the Russian commanders in the present campaign a military genius like Skobeloff or Gourko, the safety of Berlin would not be worth many days' purchase. Everything indicates the tenacious energy with which Russia has embarked upon the invasion of Germany, the pressure on whom, as the former continues to pour her almost inexhaustible resources into German territory, appears at the moment almost irresistible. Koenigsburg has been completely invested. Several important towns of strategic points have been taken, the latest occupation announced being that of Allenstein, on the river Alle, which is a hundred miles by rail north-east from Thorn. It is still, of course, a far cry from Berlin, but unless the Germans are able to detach a sufficiently large force to resist the Russian avalanche, they will be confronted with as grave a situation as can be conceived.

In the south the Russians are advancing on Lemberg. There is this in favour of the Russian advance on Lemberg. In this part of Galicia are four million Ruthenians, the inhabitants of "petite Russie." Russia can count on their sympathy and march towards Cracow, sure that she is leaving friends in the rear. The strategy of Russia here is not difficult to comprehend. It is not disconnected with the manifesto of autonomy issued by the Grand Duke Nicholas to the Poles. An advance through Polish territory to Posen is being made in the north. An advance along northern Galicia is being made in the south-east. When Lemberg and Cracow fall to the Russians, then the Poles will awake and say,—"Is it not better to be under one master rather than three? Let us throw in our lot with Russia,—There is the manifesto! That's something!" It is something for a general to be operating in friendly country. Hence this skimming along the frontier to take the chief towns of Galicia, before appealing to Polish sentiment at Posen, for which the Manifesto paves the way. If Cracow, Lemberg and Posen fall into Russian hands,—and so far the advance has been unchecked,—in the Eastern Theatre the war will be nearly over!

Notes of the Day

"Bombay Chronicle" War Maps.

In response to the numerous requests of our readers we have prepared a coloured lithographic map of Europe, especially illustrating the areas of war. We believe that the public will find this a more useful map, for its size, at this time, than any that has yet been available, most of the places which have become prominent in the war, and which are not marked in an ordinary map of Europe, being shown. It is not, of course, possible to insert in a map of Europe, if it is to be of a usable size, all, or anything like all, the detail that is required to follow the campaigns. But in "The Bombay Chronicle" map, which is priced at one rupee, the endeavour has been made to give a general indication of the area covered by the war in a comprehensive way with the most important affected centres clearly marked. Those who require a more detailed guide will do well to keep by them the rough sketch maps, which we have published, of the area of each campaign. These are being reprinted and can be purchased at two annas each or eight annas for the series. Thus for Rs. 1-8, the reader can obtain a coloured map of Europe, and four detailed sketch maps, which should leave him in no difficulty in following the campaigns. Orders should be sent to the Manager "Bombay Chronicle" Office. The coloured maps will also be on sale in the streets.

The War Relief Fund.

In reference to our remarks a few days ago concerning a letter addressed to the Millowners' Association, in which a suggestion was made regarding the obtaining of subscriptions to the War Relief Fund from the mill operatives, we understand that this letter has been withdrawn. The suggestion was apparently the result of a misunderstanding. H. E. Lord Willingdon, we are informed, desires it to be clearly understood that the Fund is intended to be entirely voluntary. As to this, we have never had any doubt, and we never supposed that his Excellency would have sanctioned anything which bore even the faintest semblance of a suggestion to bring pressure to bear on any class of people. The letter in question was an indiscretion which may now be forgotten. In the meanwhile, it is gratifying to note that the Bombay Fund is making splendid progress, and is now not far off its tenth lakh. The field of subscription has not yet been nearly covered, and we may look forward to the continued rapid growth of the Fund. We understand that the names of the Committees appointed to control and administer the Fund will shortly be published.

German Prisoners of War.

The "internment" of Germans under the age of 39 in India, at Ahmednagar, which was notified a day or two ago, may sound formidable, but it goes without saying that all enemy's subjects will be treated by the Government with consideration and respect. These prisoners of war will be accommodated in the stone fort which lies about half-a-mile to the east of the city. The fort is circular in shape, about one and half miles in circumference, and is surrounded by a wide and deep moat. This building, which stands on the site of an earlier fortress, said to have been razed in 1488, was erected in its present form by Husain Nizam Shah, grandson of Ahmed Nizam Shah, in 1559. In 1803 the fort was surrendered to the British after a severe bombardment. In 1901, during the Boer war, the fort was used for the accommodation of prisoners from South Africa.

The Bengal Ambulance Corps.

To judge from the Calcutta papers, there seems to be some feeling or irritation there at the decision of the Government of India not to utilise the services of the projected ambulance corps at present. The feeling is certainly one of disappointment, which appears to us justifiable under the circumstances. Of course, no one expects the Government to take the risk of sending a number of untrained youths to the front, even as hospital bearers on the field of battle, but, we think, a preliminary training for ambulance work was not altogether impossible in a few weeks. The Government made the preliminary mistake of not having made this point of training clear before they gave Mr. Sinha and Mr. Chuckerbutty distinct encouragement in regard to the scheme for an ambulance corps. In this connection the suggestion has been made that an official declaration should be issued to the effect that the Government will endeavour, if necessary, to utilise the services of an ambulance corps from Bengal when occasion demands. This declaration which would bind the authorities in no way, would convince the public of the Government's practical sympathy with the project.

Review of India's Trade.

We referred yesterday to the admirable form in which the "Review of India's Trade" for the previous year has been issued under the auspices of Mr. Findlay Shirras. In a further discussion of the valuable and interesting material contained between the covers of this Report it is not necessary to travel over the ground we covered when reviewing the salient points of the imports and exports of merchandise and treasure in May last. We may recall the broad fact of 196 crores of imports and 244 crores of exports. Exports are always greater in value, but, taking the progress of last year with that of the two preceding years, the ratio of exports was smaller than that of the imports, the principal cause of which was the serious famine in Upper India, which produced less agricultural products than the normal, and the financial crisis later on, which in Bombay and the Punjab, greatly crippled credit. Neither is it necessary to recapitulate a similar diminution in the imports of gold and silver. Exports being comparatively smaller the imports of the precious metals were necessarily smaller also. The most interesting section is that on currency and coinage. Not that there is anything new, which has not already appeared in separate official Reports; but the subject is so brought under the purview of merchants that they can now grasp the course of trade and its vicissitudes with that of gold and silver and coinage.

A Lesson of the War.

We are told how gold is keeping pace with silver, which will inform our Dichards in gold that India has need of both for her currency, and that it is idle to talk of the circulation of gold being stimulated at the expense of silver. An emphatic refutation of their fad is being given at this moment by the belligerents. The war on the Continent is not four weeks old before we are told that the stores of gold in the military chests have to be greatly husbanded, and there must be a larger and more liberal use of the white metal on the field of battle and also for domestic purposes. The yellow metal is growing scarce. It was the apprehended scarcity of it which led the Bank of England at the beginning of August to raise awhile its rate of discount first to 8½ and then to 10 per cent. Of course it had the desired effect, though not without dislocating the Stock Exchange and putting a stop to credit by the great banks. The French, as by law entitled, are issuing silver at the counter and refusing to pay out gold. Germany is in worse plight, and we shall soon be told how many millions of silver thalers will be required in the theatre of war as weeks grow. So, too, with the Russians. Both are moving those big battalions in the field which, according to Buonaparte theory, are specially favoured by Providence.

What the Future may have in Store.

Thus it will be seen how the terrible bolt from the blue has within four weeks denuded the gold market, and how the stars in their onward bloody course may famish the belligerents,— a consummation to be devoutly wished in the interests of the peace of the world, which has been so appallingly disturbed. Let those who have been till late glibly and airily talking of the larger circulation of gold take heed to what is happening at this very hour in the gold-using countries. Let them calmly and seriously reflect what may be the situation of the gold market in another four weeks. India has already been indirectly hit by the gold famine and our local banks are hoarding it and sitting tight on what they are able to obtain. But can there be any doubt to what straits India may be reduced by the direct economic consequences of the war later on? Thus we see with a clear gaze and a sound conscience the wisdom of the Royal Commission on Currency in reference to the currency policy which the Indian Government should accept. We are bound to learn many a new object lesson in currency at the close of the war which will show the Government how to steer its course in the near future.

A National Song for India.

It might have been thought impossible at one time to have a national song for India, owing to the diversity of creeds and races. The National Anthem of Britain is of course in recognised use all over British India and in the Native States, and does not require to be replaced, but there has been nothing to complement this, such as "Rule Britannia" in Great Britain itself, and the popular national songs of some of the self-governing Dominions. The national fervour of the moment has, however, produced a need, and Mr. A. Louis Cowen, the well-known vocalist of Bombay, has come forward to meet it with his "Song of the Indian Empire." In this anthem Mr. Cowen has endeavoured to voice the loyal feelings which are at this juncture animating the hearts of all British subjects in India, and to provide an expression of the unity of all races and creeds which the war has so strikingly established. His words are set to music, which, in its martial and stirring qualities, originality of theme and melody and fine harmonies fit it admirably for the purpose for which it is designed; and we gladly endorse his hope that his song will be accepted all over India as a really national anthem. "The Song of the Indian Empire" will shortly be on sale in the streets of Bombay at eight annas a copy, and will be sung, we understand, by the composer himself at a patriotic concert to be given shortly in Bombay.

DESCRIPTION OF THE FOUR-DAY BATTLE.

GLORIOUS ACHIEVEMENT OF THE BRITISH TROOPS.

ALLIES' LEFT WING SAVED.

CASUALTIES BETWEEN FIVE AND SIX THOUSAND.

GERMAN LOSSES COLOSSAL.

Stirring official accounts of the fighting on land and sea have been received. On land the British forces, fighting against tremendous odds, saved the Allies' left wing, and perfomed a feat which is described as eclipsing anything even in the history of the British Army; while at sea the British fleet lured the Germans out, and defeated them.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

NORTH BELGIUM CLEAR OF GERMANS.

DIEST EVACUATED.

LONDON, Aug. 31. 1-25 p.m.

A Belgian official report says that Belgium north of the Demer (river Deme?) is completely clear of the enemy. The Germans have evacuated Diest.

GERMANS ENTRAPPED AT CHARLEVILLE.

"SHEER MASSACRE ENSUED."

LONDON, August 31.

Correspondents describe a lively affair at Charleville near Mezieres. The French destroyed twenty-two bridges over the Meuse leaving three enticingly intact but mined.

The Germans crossed into the town and the bridges were then blown up thereby entrapping the Germans who were exposed to a withering fire from quickfirers and guns posted on the neighbouring heights.

A sheer massacre ensued among flower-gardens. The Germans fought furiously until reinforcements arrived.

It was in Charleville that the French Army was entrapped in 1870, the result of a manœuvre by the Germans leading to the disaster of Sedan.

COUNT SCHWERIN A PRISONER.

THE KAISER'S NEPHEW.

LONDON, Aug. 31. 6-0 a.m.

Count Schwerin, a nephew of the Emperor William, was captured at Courtrai by a French lieutenant who seized his helmet and sword.

AEROPLANE DROPS BOMB ON PARIS.

NO DAMAGE DONE.

LONDON, Aug. 31. 1-20 p.m.

A German aeroplane flew over Paris and dropped a bomb. No damage was done.

PARIS FORTS READIED UP.

INTERVENING HOUSES RAZED.

LONDON, August 31.

Thousands of houses are being blown up in the vicinity of Paris to clear the way for the guns of the forts.

THE SACK OF LOUVAIN.

HORRIFYING DETAILS.

WHOLESALE SHOOTING OF INHABITANTS.

LONDON, Aug. 31. 1-25 p.m.

Fugitives from Louvain give horrifying stories of wholesale shooting of the inhabitants as they emerged from blazing houses which they were afraid to leave till the last moment.

They declare that a hundred were burned alive in this way and several only escaped by instantly falling down in the street and pretending to be dead.

Nothing is known of the fate of hundreds of women who were despatched in trains to an unknown destination.

INTENSE INDIGNATION IN AMERICA.

LONDON, Aug. 31. 6-0 a.m.

The destruction of Louvain has aroused intense indignation in America. The press compares German methods with those of Japan, who gave notice of the blockade of Tsingtau.

ALLIES' NEW POSITION.

INFINITELY STRONGER THAN ANY HELD BEFORE.

LONDON, August 31.

Earl Kitchener's statement has completely disposed of the steadily-growing crop of alarmist reports regarding the situation in France.

The Allies now occupy a line extending from the mouth of the Somme inland, along the river past the fortresses of La Fere and Laon, eastwards towards Mezieres.

The "Daily Telegraph" correspondent at Amiens says that the Allies' new line is infinitely stronger than any held before, while the disproportion in numbers has been reduced.

GRAPHIC DETAILS OF FOUR-DAY BATTLE.

SUPPLIED BY EARL KITCHENER.

LONDON, Aug. 30, 3-55 p.m.

Impenetrable gloom still hangs over the battle line. Not a word is coming through indicating the trend of events.

From all sides comes testimony of the heroic resistance of the British troops at Mons and Cambrai, eclipsing anything even in the history of the British army, not only in gallantry but in efficiency.

ALLIES LEFT WING SAVED.

Whatever may happen in future, it is generally admitted that they saved the Allies' left wing, though at terrible cost. Yet the German losses were colossal even on conservative estimates.

LOSSES FIVE AND SIX THOUSAND.

Lord Kitchener announces that the British losses from August 23rd to 26th were from five thousand to six thousand. The German losses were infinitely greater. The Press Bureau has issued a statement made by Lord Kitchener, describing the share of the British troops in the four days' battle which started on August 23rd.

CHECKING THE GERMAN ADVANCE.

During this period the Allies were occupied in resisting and checking the German advance, and withdrawing to new lines of defence.

The battle began at Mons on Sunday. The German attack was stubbornly pressed home and repeated, but it was completely checked by the British front.

On Monday the Germans made vigorous efforts with their superior numbers to prevent the safe withdrawal of the British troops, and to drive them into fortress of Mauberge. This was frustrated.

RETIREMENT CONTINUED.

The enemy's losses on both days far exceeded ours. The British retirement proceeded on the 25th with continuous fighting, though not on the scale of the two previous days. By night of the 25th the British occupied the line from Cambrai to Lecateau and Lendrecies.

SEVERE AND DESPERATE BATTLE.

It was intended to resume the retirement at daybreak of the 26th, but five German army corps attacked, and the fighting was so close and fierce that it was impossible to carry out the retirement till the afternoon.

This battle was most severe and desperate. The troops extricated themselves magnificently under the heaviest artillery fire.

READY FOR NEXT ENCOUNTER.

Since the 26th the British have been unmolested, and have rested and re-fitted after the exertions of their glorious achievement. They are now ready for the next great encounter with undaunted spirit.

The Frenchmen bore the brunt of an attack which was repulsed on the 28th.

The British cavalry brigade, under Brigadier-General Sir Philip Chetwode, fought a brilliant action against the German cavalry.

PRESENT STRATEGIC POSITION.

The strategic position of ourselves and our Allies is that whereas a decisive victory for us would be fatal to the enemy, the continuance of the Anglo-French resistance, which can keep at the closest grips the enemy's best troops, can, if prolonged, lead to only one conclusion.

Lord Kitchener praises the steadiness and skill in the retirment of the troops.

The Germans adopted dense formation in enormous masses, and marched forward again and yet again to storm the British lines.

SUPERB RESISTANCE.

In the battle of the 26th, the British troops offered a superb and most stubborn resistance to tremendous odds, and extricated themselves in good order under a terrific fire without losing any guns except those whose horses were all killed or shattered by high explosive shells.

COLOSSAL GERMAN LOSSES.

The Germans suffered heavily in their attacks across the open. Their losses, owing to their dense formation, were out of all proportion to ours. In Lendrecies alone on the 26th, for instance, a German infantry brigade advanced in close order into a narrow street. Our machine guns found this target, and the head of the column was swept away.

A frightful panic ensued. It is estimated that 800 or 900 dead or wounded Germans lay in this street alone.

THROWN BACK IN DISORDER.

Another incident may be chosen from many like it. A brigade of Cavalry of the Guard charged the 12th British Infantry Brigade. The Germans were thrown back with great losses, in absolute disorder. Such examples can be found practically along the whole front, and the Germans paid the extreme price for their advance.

Lor Kitchener's statement concludes by showing that the British army is again ready for every emergency. Every gun has been replaced.

ATTACK BROUGHT TO STANDSTILL.

To-day news is again favourable. The British troops were not engaged, but the French armies, acting vigorously on their right and left, have temporarily brought the German attack to a standstill.

It must be remembered throughout that the operations in France are vast, and that the British troops form only one wing of the whole battlefield.

FIGHTING IN FRANCE.

LONDON, Aug. 31.

Fighting is reported at Bapaume, twenty-five miles north of Amiens.

Bapaume is a town in the dep of Pas-de-Calais. It was the scene of a German victory on the 2nd and 3rd January 1871.

THE NAVAL BATTLE

GERMAN SHIPS LURED OUT TO SEA.

DESTROYERS DO DEADLY WORK.

ENEMY FLEE TOWARDS CUXHAVEN.

CREWS OF FIVE GERMAN SHIPS LOST.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Aug. 30. 1-55 p.m.

A special edition of the "Times" publishes a telegram from Harwich announcing that the British flotilla has brought an account of the action off Heligoland.

The battle cruiser Fearless, with destroyers, crept into the German lines between Heligoland and the coast at dawn.

An aeroplane warned the enemy of their approach, and the German ships emerged.

The destroyers lured them out to sea.

The Arethusa opened the battle.

The Liberty and Laertes fought grandly.

A shell shattered the Liberty's mast and bridge, killing the Captain and signaller. The British light cruisers and battle cruisers then appeared.

The first shot from one of the latter sank a German cruiser.

The German fled towards Cuxhaven, pursued by destroyers, the latter doing terrible damage with their four-inch guns.

THE OFFICIAL ACCOUNT.

NEW SHIP PLAYS PRINCIPAL PART.

LONDON, Aug. 30, 11-15 p.m.

The Press Bureau's account of the action off Heligoland says that the Arethusa played the principal part in the battle. The Arethusa, flying the flag of Commodore Tyrwhitt, led the flotillas of the first fleet. The principle of operations was a sweeping movement by a strong force of destroyers to cut the German light craft from their base, and engage them at leisure in the open sea. The Arethusa, leading the line, was first attacked by two German cruisers, and sharply engaged for thirty-five minutes at a range of 3,000 yards.

THE MAINZ SUNK.

She was somewhat damaged but repulsed the German cruisers, one of which was severely damaged by the Arethusa's six-inch guns.

Later the Arethusa engaged two other German cruisers, and, with the Fearless and the light cruiser squadron, helped to sink the Mainz.

In these encounters the Arethusa's speed was reduced to ten knots, and many of her guns were disabled.

HIGHLY CREDITABLE PERFORMANCE.

She was about to be again attacked by two other cruisers when the British battle cruisers opportunely arrived, and pursued and sunk her assailants.

The Arethusa's performance was highly creditable, since she has only been in commission a few days.

Although only two of the enemy's destroyers were seen to sink, most of the eighteen or twenty boats rounded up were well punished, and only saved themselves by scattered flight.

SUPERIOR BRITISH GUN POWER.

The operations conclusively proved the superior gun power of individual British destroyers, which unhesitatingly engaged the enemy's cruisers with both guns and torpedoes.

Two were knocked about.

The Arethusa, a light cruiser of about 4,000 tons displacement is quite a new ship. She was laid down in October, 1912, and had only been an commission a few days. The Fearless was laid down in November 1911. She has a displacement of 3,360 tons.

HELIGOLAND FIGHTING.

FORTS ON ISLAND TAKE PART.

GERMAN SHIPS BATTERED

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, August 31.

The narratives of Bluejackets who have returned to Harwich show that the fighting occurred so near Heligoland that the forts on the island took part.

The Germans put up a good fight.

The crew of one of the British torpedo boats saw a German cruiser sink, a mass of flames, but they could not say whether it was due to an explosion, because the fighting at the time was very fierce.

The destruction wrought aboard the German ships was appalling. The steelwork was battered and twisted and the condition of the crews is best left to the imagination.

The appearance of the destroyer Liberty shows the ordeal to which she was subjected. She has a gaping hole in her forward funnel, and the bridge is practically destroyed. Her deck fittings have vanished. She has, further, fourteen ugly shot holes in her hull. An Engineer-Lieutenant brought her to Harwich.

A PLUCKY COMMANDER.

STICKS TO HIS GUNS THOUGH WOUNDED.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, August 31.

Commander Rose, of the destroyer Laurel, was seriously wounded in the left leg and his men urged him to go below but he shifted his weight to the other leg and continued to direct the fire against two destroyers and a cruiser, giving as good as he received.

FIRST LORD INSPECTS DAMAGED WARSHIPS.

LONDON, Aug. 31. 6-0 a.m.

Mr. Churchill has visited Chatham and inspected the Arethusa and the damaged destroyers.

BRITISH RESCUE WORK.

GERMAN OFFICERS FIRE AT DROWNING MEN.

LONDON, Aug. 30.

The British destroyers ran considerable risk in saving drowning Germans.

British officers saw German officers firing at their own men in the water with pistols.

The destroyer Defender was saving the wounded, when she was driven off by a German cruiser, and had to abandon two boats, but a British submarine appeared and rescued the occupants.

The crews of five German ships are known to have sunk. They aggregated 1,200. All except about 300 prisoners perished.

The losses of other German vessels must have been severe.

DARING SUBMARINE SCOUTS.

The success of operations was primarily due to extraordinary daring and enterprise of the submarine scouts in penetrating the enemy's waters.

DETAINED GERMAN VESSELS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 30.

The Commerce and Industry Department has issued a list of 24 German vessels detained in Indian ports and Colombo as follows:—Calcutta nine, Rangoon one, Bombay two, Karachi one, Aden five, Colombo six. Six vessels have taken shelter at Marmagoa.

NEW ZEALAND FORCE.

TAKES A TOWN IN GERMAN SAMOA.

LONDON, Aug. 30.

The Secretary of State for the Colonies announces that Apia, in German Samoa, surrendered to an expeditionary force sent by the Governor of New Zealand on Saturday.

DEAD-SET AT BRITISH TROOPS.

ENGLAND'S PARTICIPATION UNFORGIVEABLE BY GERMANY.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Aug. 30, 4-5 p.m.

The Germans relentlessly harried the retreating Allies with aircraft, cavalry and motor-cars armed with quick-firers, with which they are extraordinarily well supplied.

It is now known that the British troops have been reinforced on each side.

Berlin messages received in Copenhagen show beyond doubt that a dead-set was made at the British troops in the endeavour to wipe them out. England's participation in the war is unforgiveable on the part of Germany.

RUSSIAN ADVANCE

STEADILY MARCHING ON LEMBERG

COUNTRY COVERED WITH AUSTRIAN DEAD

RUSSIAN VIGOUR UNABATED BY WEEK'S FIGHTING.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Aug. 31.

A Russian official report says that fresh German troops have appeared on the frontier, and taken the offensive at some places. The battle continues along the whole of the Austrian front.

The Russians have assumed the offensive south of Lublin, and are marching over country covered with Austrian corpses.

Some of the Russian troops have been fighting for a week, but the vigour of the Russian attacks has not abated.

The Russians have captured numerous guns and quick-firers, and are steadily advancing on Lemburg.

MAIN RUSSIAN ADVANCE.

POSSIBLE ALTERATION OF ROUTE.

LONDON, Aug. 31. 1-20 p.m.

It is assumed that the fact that there are strong Austrian forces in Galicia still not disposed of is preventing the commencement of the main Russian advance which it is now believed will be not via East Prussia but southward of Posen. Meanwhile Berlin and Vienna are circulating reports of victories in both East Prussia and Galicia.

AUSTRALIA'S SECOND CONTINGENT.

LONDON, Aug. 31.

Australia has decided to raise a second contingent.

A MILITARY VIEW.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Aug. 31.

The "Pioneer's" London correspondent cables:—The "Times" Military correspondent estimates that not more than four hundred and thirty thousand Germans crossed the Meuse. Deducting losses, garrisons and a force watching the Belgium army, three hundred and fifty to three hundred and seventy-five thousand remain apart from some six army corps assigned to the Dinant-Thiouville line, and those in Lorraine and Alsace.

There is no evidence that the whole outflow ever exceeded one million three hundred thousand and as the French first line army is nearly two million and there are also the Belgians and the English there is no reason why the Allies should be inferior at the decisive point. Therefore the writer still confidently hopes for news of a victory.

SIMLA OPINION.

THE REASON FOR THE PRESENT SILENCE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, August 31

The silence regarding events in Northern France, which has prevailed during the last twenty-four hours, is interpreted here as meaning that the two armies, lately reported to be exhausted, are again engaged in desperate struggle. The naval success in the North Sea and the continued advance of the Russians are in themselves eminently satisfactory.

But military critics seem to be of opinion that the Germans having staked all on a rapid dash towards Paris are very unlikely at this stage to abandon that movement because the Russian advance has been unexpectedly rapid; on the contrary, it is recognised that strategically they are bound to continue to press their advance in the direction of Paris, with the utmost energy. It seems probable, therefore, that the present fog of war simply means that desperate fighting is taking place in the country north of the Amien-Saon line.

The fact that Antwerp telegrams announce a large withdrawal of the German troops from north-eastern Belgium should not too hurriedly be interpreted as meaning that the German advance has now spent its force. More probably it means that the drastic methods, which the enemy has adopted in Belgium in terrorising and removing inhabitants, now enable them to hold their lines of communication with a comparatively small force, thus setting free troops to act elsewhere.

The Germans, in fact, have staked everything on a desperate gamble, and they would be false to all their war doctrine were they to hesitate or take half-measures now. It is felt that the next day or two should bring important news.

ITALIANS VOLUNTEER FOR FRENCH SERVICE.

SIMLA, Aug. 30.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

Reports by the last mail show that a thousand Italians in Marseilles have volunteered for service with the French Army.

IMPERIAL INDIAN RELIEF FUND.

IMPERIAL INDIAN RELIEF FUND.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY BRANCH.

Amount already acknowledged	8,86,484	13	8
H. H. the Nawab Saheb of Palanpur	7,500	0	0
The Chief of Kurundwad	1,500	0	0
J. F. Bradbury, Esq.	1,500	0	0
Empire of India Life Assurance Coy., Ltd.	1,000	0	0
Anonymous	500	0	0
The Staff of Messrs. David Sassoon and Co., Ltd.	417	0	0
Messrs. Herbert, Son & Co., Rs. 300, and Staff, Rs. 64.	364	0	0
Messrs. Ardeshir Hormusji & Dinshaw	300	0	0
Rao Bahadur Soondardass Narondass	250	0	0
The Staff of Messrs. W. H. Brady & Co., Ltd.	210	0	0
H. D. Shanks, Esq.	150	0	0
R. L. Sinclair, Esq.	150	0	0
Messrs. Vithal Purshotam & Sons	100	0	0
Mr. Pirojsha B. R. Mody	100	0	0
G. H. McCausland, Esq.	100	0	0
E. F. Allum, Esq.	100	0	0
R. E. Bharucha, Esq.	100	0	0
Total Rs.	9,01,125	13	8

(The Honorary Secretaries would be glad if subscribers to the Fund would make their cheques and donations payable to the order of the Honorary Treasurer, Sir James Begbie, Bank of Bombay).

BOMBAY WOMEN'S BRANCH.

	Rs.
Amount previously acknowledged	41,135
Mrs. D. A. D'Monte	250
Captain J. Seymour Summers	500
Mrs. Ismail Gool Mahomed	75
Mrs. H. M. Madni	50
Miss Fatamabai Madni	10
Mrs. Curmally Hassam, Bandra	50
Mrs. Ahmed Rahim	25
Mrs. Gulam Hussain Jaffer Rutansi.	15
Miss Dossabhoy Framjee	100
Mrs. Khengar Thoban	200
H. M.	12
Mrs. Harold	20
Mr. D. Bourke	25
Mrs. George Langley	100
Totals	42,567

Mrs. Wodehouse, Vests, Shirts, Drawers, Games, Cigars, Cigarettes, Cards and Books.

Chairman and Directors of Treacher and Co. Ltd., 5,000 cigarettes.

Mrs. F. D. Hunt and some ladies of Ahmednagar, Box of Linen.

Messrs. Kerawalla Bros., Agents Coats Thread Co., 12 doz. reels cotton.

Mrs. Hormusjee Mehta, 2 dozen Blankets.

Messrs. Stanley, Humphrey & Co., 120 yards Viyella, 251 yards Shirting.

Messrs. Marcks & Co., 100 Pocket Mirrors etc.

Mrs. Navazbai N. K. Chinoy, 9 gross safety pins, 1 doz. tins Butter.

Messrs. G. V. Mathuradass & Sons., 1 gross Brown Windsor Soap.

Manockjee Petit Manufg. Co., 600 pairs bleached sheets, and 99 pieces bandages.

Mr. N. N. Wadia, 17 pieces flannel.

Messrs. Laljee Mansingh, 41 yards flannel, and 41 yards twill.

Mr. and Mrs. L. W. Michael, 1,000 cigarettes, and quantity of Books etc.

The Elphinstone Club, 18 packets Cards, and 18 vols. Magazines.

Miss Spencer, 1,200 Cigarettes for Indian Troops, and Books.

Mrs. Chitre, Coloured plates.

Mrs. H. E. J. Crawshaw, 1 doz. writing tables and pencils.

Mrs. Framroze A. Vakil, 12 doz. Stereos and Stereoscope, and large quantity bound Magazines, etc.

Mrs. J. M. Cursetjee and Mrs. S. Davar, Large parcel of Books.

Mrs. Dharamsi J. Thacker, Books.

Messrs. Gilloo, Books.

Mrs. S. W. Jassandwalla, Books.

Mrs. Macnamara, Books.

"INDIAN SOLDIERS."

SIR,—It is a pleasure to read daily the number of presents received by the "Bombay Presidency Women's Branch" both in money and books. It is no doubt very generous on the part of the public to come forward with such enthusiasm at such a critical time as this, and let us hope they continue to do so.

But, Mr. Editor, will you permit me to draw the attention of the public to one fact which I am surprised to find does not seem to have occurred to any one as yet?

The Indian Regiments are now called for war and will very soon be showing their skill in the thick of the ba How is it that nobody has thought of their needs? Books and magazines and tobacco-pipes will, I don't suppose, serve their purpose. Would it not therefore be advisable to send such other things as betelnuts, snuffs, hubble-bubbles, tobacco which can be used for chewing etc., bedies, vernacular magazines and books, etc? And should not such presents be called for and gratefully accepted by the "Bombay Presidency Women's Branch"?—Yours etc.,

S. E.

(We understand that the Women's Branch of the Relief Fund is working to supply the wants of Indian, as well as English soldiers.—Editor, "B. C.")

MEETING AT KARACHI.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

KARACHI, Aug. 31.

The Commissioner in Sind who presided at a crowded meeting at the Khalikdina Hall, after congratulating the citize s on their splendid numerical response to his invitation to be present, explained the origin and scope of the Imperial Indian Relief Fund and the way in which, in his opinion, Sind could best assist the fund, while throwing in its lot with the Presidency.

He remarked that it was not for Sind to attempt to administer on its own account a fund of its own raising but he saw no reason why Sind in remitting its collections to the Bombay branch of the All-India Fund should not, if it thought fit, indicate any particular purpose or purposes which it favoured more than others. The Commissioner's announcement of the news contained in Reuter's telegrams that Indian troops are to fight shoulder to shoulder with British troops against the Germans raised a storm of applause.

The Commissioner in conclusion said it was for the Sind Committee of the Imperial Indian Relief Fund to see that all those persons in Sind who can afford to subscribe to the fund do so in proportion to their means. As a last word Mr. Lucas remarked that the time had come to merge all independent funds into the all-embracing Imperial Indian Relief Fund.

The Hon. Mr. Harchandrai, President of the Municipality said:—"The part you are asked to play in this great war is a light one. You are not asked to shed your blood or to give up your lives or to turn your wives into widows and your children into orphans; you are asked only to put your hands in your pockets."

Mr. Ghulamali Ali Chagla said that while they were entitled to rejoice at the geographical remoteness of the war from India they must not forget that if the horrors of war never came any nearer it was because of the brave soldiers and sailors who were defending the whole Empire by their doings in Europe.

BRITAIN'S PREPAREDNESS.

Mr. H. C. Mules, C.S.I., M.V.O., said that it was a matter for congratulation that the war had come now because sooner or later the overreaching ambitions of Germany were bound to seek the arbitrament of battle and Britain would never be better prepared for such a challenge than she was now.

Other effective speeches were delivered and altogether four resolut ons were passed, viz. (1) Appointing a general committee for the whole of Sind under the chairmanship of the Commissioner; (2) requesting the Commissioner to appoint an executive committee for the province and district officers to appoint district committees: (3) Appointing a special committee for Karachi and (4- the Hon. Mr. Jehangir H. Kothari, honorary secretary and treasurer.

The Collector then read out a list of donations already promised on the eve of starting the fund totalling nearly a lakh of rupees and the Commissioner took the opportunity to announce that the Mir of Khairpur had made the handsome gift of half a lakh of rupees and had been restrained with difficulty from contributing more.

In proposing the concluding vote of thanks to the chair, Mr. E. L. Price summed up the situation by saying that the meeting had fully accomplished its purpose o turning the loyal enthusiasm with which all are burning into a useful channel. Regarding donations to the war relief fund, he suggested that people who could not conveniently put down a large sum of money on the spot should offer a monthly subscription.

THE INVASION OF AUSTRIA.

Sketch map of the South-Eastern Theatre of the War.

PRESIDENCY WAR AND RELIEF FUND.

ACTIVITY OF WOMEN'S BRANCH.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

POONA, August 31.

In view of the large attendance at the meeting of the Women's Branch of the Bombay Presidency War and Relief Fund, held on Friday 28th August, it has been decided to hold another meeting in the Kirloskar Theatre in the city on Friday 4th September.

COLLECTION OF FUNDS AT DEWAS.

In connection with the branch at Dewas (Raj. 11) of the St. John Ambulance Association a public meeting was held at Dewas on August 26th with the object of raising a public contribution to be forwarded to the Imperial Government as the quota of the subjects for the State in aid of the Imperial Indian Relief Fund.

A committee was appointed to make collections.

MADRAS WAR FUND.

FOURTEEN LAKHS PROMISED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Aug 30.

Subcriptions to the Madras War Fund now amount to fourteen lakhs. A supplementary list published contains a donation of two lakhs from the Rajah of Pudukatah, and one lakh from the Maharajah of Jeypore (Madras Presidency).

The Prince of Arcot has also offered to the Madras War Fund his property of Adyar house.

RED CROSS WAR FUND.

All Nurses or ex-Nurses willing to do work in aid of the Red Cross War Fund, are kindly requested to communicate with, or call on Mrs. A. R. Sharp, Secretary for the Nurses' Branch, Beryl House, Wodehouse Road, Fort, on Thursday evenings between 5 to 7 p.m. to take new work and also return anything finished.

HELP FROM ALIBAG MERCHANTS.

(From a Correspondent.)

ALIBAG, Aug. 31.

A large meeting of Alibag merchants and their friends was held under the presidentship of Seth Vithaldas Narrottam yesterday to raise subscriptions in aid of the Imperial Indian Relief Fund. A committee of local gentlemen was appointed to collect funds. About Rs. 200 were subscribed on the spot.

BRANCH OPENED AT SURAT.

(From our Correspondent.)

SURAT, Aug. 30.

A public meeting was held under the chairmanship of Mr. Brandel, Collector, to open a branch of the Imperial War Relief Fund yesterday.

The President, referring to the cause of the war repeated Mr. Asquith's speech and requested the public to assist with all the money they can possibly afford for the sufferers, widows and children of our Indian army engaged in the present war. Mr. Advani, District Judge, moved the opening of a branch and appointment a committee for Surat and Rander, and announced contributions from Begum Biaheb, of Surat, Rs.2.000; his Holinese Mullanjisaheb Maharana of Dharampur, Nawab Sadruddin of Baroda, and Abdultayub Maskti Rs. 1,000 each; the bench and bar of Surat nearly Rs. 2,000; Sardars Davar Kaikhusru Mou. Mirmuzferhussenkhan and Syed Ali Edrus each Rs. 500. He emphashised that for the Turkish War Fund the Mahomedans of Rander, Surat and district contributed Rs. 92,000, so at this crisis the public of Surat would contribute handsomely.

MEETING AT LUNAWADA.

Under the orders of Maharana Shri Sir Wakhatsinghji, K. C. I. E., Rajaji Saheb of Lunawada a representative meeting of the inhabitants of Lunawada was convened on the 26th instant under the chairmanship of the Dewan.

The Dewan having explained the object of the gathering the following resolution was unanimously carried:—

The residents of Lunawada of all classes and creeds assembled at this public meeting deem it their sacred duty to express on the occasion of this war, which our beloved King-Emperor has been obliged to declare, their unflinching loyalty and heartfelt devotion towards His Majesty the King Emperor and beg to assure of their desire and readiness to render such assistance as might be required of them and pray for the success and glory of the British and their Allies.

A committee was also appointed to collect funds for the Indian Relief Fund.

PATIDARS' GRATITUDE.

At a public meeting of the Patidars of Broach District held in Broach under the presidentship of Mr. Kashibhai V. Amin, B. A. LL. B., a resolution was unanimously adopted affirming the unswering loyalty of the Patidars and praying for the success of British arms and their Allies. Another resolution conveyed to H. E. the Viceroy the deep gratitude for keeping up the honour of India and her people by readiily offering the services of the Indian Army for the defence of the Empire.

BENGAL AMBULANCE CORPS.

EXPLANATORY CORRESPONDENCE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 30.

With a view to clear misapprehension regarding the proposal about the Bengal Ambulance Corps, the Hon. Mr. S. P. Sinha has addressed a letter to the Governor of Bengal. The letter says that as hounderstood. The letter says that as that a corps of forty doctors and two thousand men would be acceptable, young men were enlisted and a fund raised. The letter concludes: "On Sunday last, however, you told us that the Government of India had not required the corps for serving abroad at least for the present. I entertain no doubt myself that there are excellent reasons for the decision, but I am sure, you will not think any worse of our volunteers if they consider this a piece of bad luck for themselves. They only ask to be tried and are awaiting to be told how they can make themselves useful."

Lord Carmichael in reply wrote:—"I thank you for your letter. Before I received it I had heard from the Viceroy telling me how he most warmly appreciated the glow of enthusiasm which permeates Bengal and which is inspiring her youngmen to show by definite acts of courage and devotion the genuineness of their loyalty and patriotism. He tells me he has always had a high opinion of the youngmen of Bengal whom he believes to be both loyal and courageous and he asks me to take an opportunity of letting his sentiments on this matter be publicly known. It was not unnatural that some, who have no experience in such things, should have failed to realise the preparation needed to fit men to take an active part in wafare, and it was not unnatural that those who were fired with the enthusiasm should have hastily concluded that the ambulance corps which Government were prepared to recruit, might soon be wanted at the front. I can well sympathise with their bitter disappointment. You tell me they are as enthusiastic as ever and are ready to offer their services to Government in any capacity. I rejoice to know that it is so. I hope that they may be tried, and I believe that when tried they will not be found wanting. All I can say at present is that there are ways in which these young men can usefully show their enthusiasm. One of the ways is by learning to be effective members of an ambulance corps. I believe arrangments can be made to teach them and I am making enquiry."

AMBULANCE WORKERS' ALLOWANCE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Aug. 30.

An allowance ranging according to the rank from one to five rupees apiece, daily rations, and halting has been sanctioned for the personnel of St. John's Ambulance Association when called upon for military duty exceeding twenty-four hours in duration away from home.

PRIZES OF WAR.

ENEMIES' SHIPS DETAINED IN INDIAN PORTS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 31.

The following is the complete list of the enemy's ships which are or have been detained at British ports in Indian waters and of those taking shelter at Marmagoa:—

Calcutta:—Perla, Trestburg, Frankenfels, Frienfels, Rotenfels, Pagenturm, Kurmark, Rajuntel and Friesberg.

Rangoon:—Alesia.

Bombay:—Rheinfels and Wartum.

Karachi:—Braunfels.

Aden:—Wartenfels, Lindenfels, Warrior, Prinz Ferdinand and Varzin.

Colombo:—Trifels, Steintenfels, Reichenfels, Moltkefels, Firth and Rapenfels.

Marmagoa:—Lightenfels, Marienfels, Numantia, Commodore, Brisbane and Vorwnerth.

THE HIGHEST COMPLIMENT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Aug. 30.

The "Pioneer" writes:—"That the Indian troops are to be used in a European war is to pay the highest possible complaiment to our Native Army. That they will acquit themselves with distinction goes without saying."

EMPLOYMENT OF INDIAN TROOPS.

ANNOUNCEMENT GIVES UTMOST SATISFACTION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Aug. 31.

Lord Crewe's announcement of the intention to employ Indian troops in the war has been received throughout India with the utmost satisfaction.

The "Statesman" says, "We are confident England will have every reason to be proud of her Indian forces and that their discipline and chivalry will equal those of the best reputed European regiments."

NORTHERN ARMY LADIES. ASSOCIATION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Aug. 30.

Lady Willcooks has issued an appeal on behalf of the Northern Army Ladies Association, which it is proposed to organise (with the approval of the St. John's Ambulance Association) for the collection and despatch of gifts and a donation for distribution in hospitals to the sick and wounded in the war. It is hoped to form a branch in each division and independent brigade of Northern Army.

HIGH COURT.

APPELLATE SIDE.

OIL AGENTS' DISPUTE.

SUBRIYA VENKETSH PRABHU AND HIS BROTHER (AGENTS OF THE BURMA OIL CO., IN THE KANARA DISTRICT *v.* MANGESH KRISHNA KULKARNI (AGENT OF THE STANDARD OIL CO., IN THE KANARA DISTRICT.)

(*Before Justices Heaton and Shah.*)

This was an application in Revision made to the High Court against the decision of Mr. G. Monteath, District Magistrate of Kanara.

On the 30th May, the accused exported twenty-seven cases cases of Kerosine Oil '*Chukkar*' (Wheel) Mark of the Burma Oil Co., at Honaver and packed them in cases bearing '*Bandra*' (Monkey) Brand trademark of the Standard Oil Company and sent them to Sagar in Mysore. The complainant who had expostulated before against this practice gave information to the police, who succeeded in stopping the consignment at the Gursoppa Falls on the Mysore frontier. The complainant said that the Burma Oil was inferior to the Standard Oil, and this packing had been done to palm off inferior oil as superior oil.

The accused were charged with cheating under section 482 of the Indian Penal Code, and tried before Mr. B. Deshpande, First Class Magistrate at Honaver.

The accused in their defence said that the tins were packed by them in those cases to prevent leakage. There was no intention to defraud, as the quantity was the same and the quality not inferior to the Standard Oil. It was sold by retailers and there was no fear of cheating. It was common practice to pack goods and commodities in this way in Standard cases.

The Magistrate held that the Standard Oil was superior to Burma Oil. No doubt this was done in order to cheat, as Standard Oil was usually sold in bulk. As this was a test case accused were dealt with lightly, and fined Rs. 50, or in default one month's imprisonment, and the cases were ordered to be confiscated.

On appeal the District Magistrate upheld the conviction on the ground that that was becoming common practice among the dealers.

Their Lordships after hearing the arguments rejected the application.

ADMIRALTY JURISDICTION.

THE SEIZED GERMAN SHIPS.

THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA IN COUNCIL *v.* THE GERMAN STEAMSHIPS RHEINFELS AND WARTURN.

(*Before Macleod J.*)

This was an application made to his Lordship as Prize Court.

Mr. Jardine, the Advocate-General stated that the steamers had been unloaded and the Government wanted these steamers for use, and they were now being filled up. New rules for the Prize Court were being promulgated by the Government of India, and under them his Lordship would have the power to make an order directing the ships to be placed at the disposal of Government.

His Lordship: I have no power to make an order of that kind. I would be exceeding my powers. What if the monitions, issued are dismissed?

Mr. Jardine: There was no doubt from what appeared from the ships' papers that these were German steamers, and that they would be condemned. Moreover, the Government were prepared to give an indemnity. Your Lordship can order the ships to remain in the custody of the Marshall or his deputy. The deputy can then proceed with the ships when they leave the port.

His Lordship ordered the matter to stand over till Friday.

CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR TUESDAY, THE 1ST OF SEPTEMBER, 1914.

Before the Honourable the Chief Justice and the Honourable Mr. Justice Davar.

In the Division Court No. 52.

For Judgment.

17-14-1219-12—Malvi H M and R, R D Sethna v Messrs Jwalaprasad Gayaprasad a firm, Ard H D and Co.

Appeals for hearing and final disposal.

6-14—84-13—Payne and Co Abdul Kadar Sullemanji v. Essabhai Abdulalli Kanga and S.

22-14—129-14—Mulla and M Dewji Cooverji & Co a firm v. Ismail Haji Noor Mahomed Cassum Captain and V. S. C.

10—14-547-13—Jehangir S M & H Hahib Haji Moosa v. Bai Samarathbai Widow Mulji and Th.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Macleod

In the Division Court No. 43.

6-14-84-13—Payne and Co, Abdul Kadar Sullemanji v Essabhai Abdulalli, Kanga and S, Part heard.

Summary suit for disposal (in chambers).

763-14—Vachha and Co, Haji Ahmed Haji Hassam Dada v Harilal Lowji Kapan.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Short Causes.

893-13—Matubhai J and M, Hirji Pirozsha Karani v Fred Ceccarini.

1144-13—Unwalla P and P, Dorabji Edulji Antia v Jamsetji Merwanji Antia.

96-14—Motichand and D, Bhogilal Mohunlal v Jack Apfilbamu Freres.

435-14—Dubash and Co, Messrs Jamsetji Jehangirji and Sons a firm v G S Mukadam and anr.

436-14—Dubash and Co, Pestonji Jamsetji Dubash v G S Mukadam and anr.

589-14—Surajmal and Co, Shriramdas Malani and Co a firm v Bhanji Arjan and another.

590-14—Surajmal and Co, Shriramdas Malani and Co a firm v Bhanji Arjan and anr.

592-14—Jehangir M and S, Merwanji Maneckji Karbhari v Ebrahim Sahib Haji Pachudias Dham.

595-14—Ardeshir H D and Co, Ardeshir Hormusji Dinsha and Co a firm v Eleji Nursey a firm.

647-14—Sabnis and Gore, Jasubai Kanthad v Sorabji Ruttonji Tata.

688-14—Pandia and Co, Jiwanlal Devsey v Saruplal Chandanmal a firm.

719-14—Vachha and Co, Rustomji Ardeshir Dubash v Jamsetji Cursetji Powwalla and anr.

720-14—Khanderao L and M, Ramlal Ram Karan a firm v Ramlal Baijnath a firm.

783-14—Payne and Co, Sultanally Sullemanji a firm v Koolsumboo and anr.

787-14—Ardeshir H D and Co, D C Oomrigar and Co a firm v Ruttonji Jeewanji Paymaster, Unwalla P and Papa.

812-14—Amin and Desai, Kalidas Narayendas and Bros a firm v Jethabai Naran and anr.

831-14—Daptary F and D, Krishnarao Sadanand and anr v Sadanand Dwarkanath and anr, Khunderao L and M.

840-14—Daptary F and D, Gokaldas Jadhowji v Harjiwan Virji and ors, Little and Co.

Undefended New Long Cause.

668-14—In person, Samaldas Lallubhai a firm v Kachralal Narotamdas.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

672-12—Bhaishanker K and G, Vallabhdas Madhowji and anr v Haridas Premji and ors, Matubhai J and M, Edgelow G W and Co, Raghavaya N and Co, Part heard.

720-13—Ard. H D & Co Bai Bhagubai widow v. Kashibai widow and ors. Matu J & M Un P & P Vachha & Co Manch & N Part Heard 8-8-14.

246-13—Ard. H. D. & Co., Gangaram Raghunath Samant & anr. v Hari Sadashiv Khandi Ras & anr. Sabnis & G., Chetnis M & K. Part Heard. 21-8-14.

For Further Directions and costs on Special Comr's Report.

953-13—Mulji & Th Shaik Usman Abdul Karim v. Gullamally Noor Mahomed Matu. J. & M.

For Hearing on Exceptions to Commr.'s Report.

759-12—Mulla and M. Bomanji Rustomji Contractor and ors. v. Naswanji Mancherji Dalal, Jah. G. & B.

Matrimonial Suit.

666-14—Payne and Co, Minnie Emma Dixon v Henry William Dixon, Ard H D and Co.

Long Causes.

57-14—Madhowji K & C Jeynarayen Baldevdas Daga v. Gill & Co a firm and anr Crawford B and Co.

940-13—Amin and Desai, Chandulal Laldas and ors v Nathlal Balorishna and ors, Un. P and P, Mulji and Tha, Bhimji and Co.

711-13 Payne and Co Haji Esmail Gool Mahomed and Son a firm v. Karimji Ebramji & Sons a firm Motichand and D.

713-13—Payne and Co Haji Esmail Gool Mahomed and Son a firm v. Adamji Jafferji & Co a firm Motichand and D.

1202-13—Rustomji & Co Balmakund Gobindram v. Dayaram Mangamal and anr. Jamsetji R & D.

3-14—Crawford B & Co The Motsui Bushan Kaisha Ld. v. Ebrahim Mahomed Bham Payne & Co.

21-14—Smethan B & Co Philip Haggin v. Hadrian Courts Crowford B & Co.

22-14—Dubash & Co Bhura Ratna & Co a firm v. Baboo Sakharam Jadhav Unwalla P & P.

28-14—In person Hirachand Manrup & ors. v. Javanmull Manrup and ors. Smetham B & Co.

29-14—Sabnis and G Amirbibi Widow v. Azizabibi Widow and ors. Sabnis and G Little and Co.

1028-13—G H Dalal Rupchand Rangildas a firm Haji Hoosein Khan Mahomed Khan Soudagar and firm Sabnis and G.

89-14—M B Chotia Pestonji Dhanjibhoy Denugara v. MMaganlal Hargovandas and anr Bhaishanker K & G.

103-14—Khambatta & Co (For pauper) Shaik Mahomed Valad Shaik Gulam Mohi din Patri v. Aishabai Widow and anr Ardeshir H D & Co.

749-13—Payne and Co Ahmed Sulleman Dinath v. Fakira Babar and ors Metha D & L.

1352-12—Nadirshaw and D Premabai Widow v. Sultan Amir Smetham B & Co.

183-14—Vachha & Co Leopold Sebastian De Silva v. Mary Victoria De Silva.

23-13—Malvi H M & R Memraj Maumal v. Govindram Ramnath Motichand & D.

276—14—Bhimji & Co Nathibai Widow v. Velbai Widow and anr Tyabjee D. & Co.

249-13—Bhaishanker K & G the Poona Bank Ltd & anr v. Motilal Chunilal Malvi. H M & R.

1126-12—Malvi H M & R Gopiram Shankardas & ors v. Gangasagar Lachmandas & ors Payne and Co.

967-12 Mulji & Th The Advocate Genl. of Bombay v. Bai Nani Widow & ors Tyabji D & Co.

569-13—Captain and V Mangaldas Chaturbhuj v. Chimabhai Peraj & ors Mulla & Co.

552-14—Patell and Ez Laxmibai Widow v. Kapurchand Monji and anr Little & Co.

169-13—Judah and S Appa Gangaram Kaduskar v. Sakubai Widow and ors Khanderao L & M Little and Co.

167—13—Mulla and Mulla Aishabai v. Aishabai Widow & ors Sm & Co Matu J M Little & Co.

983-13—Bhai K & G Sarcopchand Purshotamdas v. Talackchand Harnath Motichand M. B. Chothia & D.

1179-13—Dikshit and P Chaturbhuj Vasanji v. Magji Phakimdas Motichand & D.

Sect 18/746-14—Dikshit and P, Chaturbhuj Vasanji v Wagji Lakhmidas, Motichand and D.

197-14—Captain and V, Karson Purshotam v Jadavji Devkaran and ors, Dhanjisha and B, Rustomji and Co, Vachha and Co, Mulla and M.

39-14—D J Mantri, Kanayalal Vallabhdas Pardeshi v Gowrishankar Ramchander Pardeshi, Tyabji D and Co.

For investigation of pauperism.

P P No 19-14—In person, Karamchand Premchand v Kastur Ujan and ors, Surajmal and Co.

Suit No 362-13-20-14—In person, Sarabai widow v Alli Mahomed Allarakhia and ors.

PLAGUE PREVENTION.

EXPERIMENT SANCTIONED BY THE GOVERNMENT.

The following Government of Bombay Press Note has been issued:—

As a result of certain statistical enquiries into the seasonal prevalence of plague in the villages and towns of Poona District, Major (then Captain) J. C. G. Kunhardt, I.M.S., read a paper at the Sanitary Conference at Madras in 1912, the chief conclusions of which were:—

(a) there is no single and constant endemic centre for plague in Poona District, nor are the annual epidemics of plague entirely dependent on importation from outside the district;

(b) plague may persist during the off-season in *any* village in Poona district and such persistence is favoured chiefly by the introduction of infection into that village late in the preceding plague season;

(c) those villages which "bridge over" the off-season in Poona District form but a very small fraction of the total number of villages infected in that district during the previous plague season.

These conclusion appeared to open out far-reaching possibilities with reference to the practical problem of plague prevention, and Major Kunhardt was asked to continue his observations during 1913 and, if possible, verify them by extending them to other districts. This he has done, and his later findings are embodied in two papers read before the Sanitary Conference at Lucknow in January of this year. Stated briefly, he claims to have demonstrated not only that the percentage of places in which plague is "carried over" from one plague season to the next is small, but also that it is possible by careful enquiry to determine beforehand with fair accuracy those places in which this "carrying over" is likely to occur. He also suggests that by systematic rat destruction in these comparatively few places during the off-season one might reasonably hope to be able to eradicate plague from a district or at any rate greatly mitigate its prevalence.

EXPERIMENT IN PROGRESS.

The statistics, as far as they go, support Major Kunhardt's contentions, and it seemed necessary that these should be tested by actual experiment. The Scientific Advisory Board therefore, recommended to the Governing Body of the Indian Research Fund Association that an experiment on the lines advocated by Major Kunhardt should be financed by the Association and should, with the consent of the Government of Bombay, be carried out by him in Poona and the adjoining districts. The Government of Bombay cordially welcomed the proposal, and the Governing Body of the Association sanctioned the whole-time employment of Major Kunhardt and an adequate staff at an estimated yearly cost of Rs. 58,000. The experiment is to extend over the districts of Ahmednagar, Satara, Sholapur and Poona, the last named to be the centre of operations.

Major Kunhardt is already at work. He is collecting accurate returns of all plague cases in the four districts concerned, and after an examination of these returns he will select the places likely to "carry over" infection to the next season. During the off-season and the early plague season he will endeavour to prevent plague recurring in them by thorough measures of rat destruction and during the remainder of the plague season he will endeavour to keep the epidemic under control by the same measures in order to facilitate operations during the following off-season. Places which have been infected but are not likely to "carry over" plague will be carefully watched by travelling inspectors, who for the most part will be local men of the rank of aval karkun specially selected for the purpose. Should any plague mortality amongst men or rats be reported in these places, ratting operations will at once be undertaken.

RAT DESTRUCTION.

The experiment is to be considered as essentially one into the possibilities of eradicating, plague by rat destruction in selected villages. It will not, therefore, be complicated by other measures, such as inoculation, etc., though the benefit of anti-plague inoculation will of course be afforded to any one asking for it.

The experiment is sanctioned for one year only in the first instance, but will probably be extended over two seasons.

The Governor in Council believes it to be unnecessary to point out the immense saving of life that will in the future be effected if Major Kunhardt is able to demonstrate that the recurrence of plague in certain localities can be prevented. But if satisfactory and complete results are to be obtained, it is of primary importance that the inhabitants of the localities selected for experiment should render Major Kunhardt and his staff all the assistance in their power. This they can do by at once reporting to the authorities plague cases in men and the death of rats, and by giving facilities to the gangs who will be employed in destroying rats by trapping and poisoning. The Governor in Council has no doubt that this aid will be forthcoming from all persons of education and standing, and trusts that they will also influence their less advanced brethren to help.

SCHOOL HYGIENE.

RESULTS OF THE GOVERNMENT INQUIRY.

The following Press Note on the subject of School Hygiene was issued yesterday by the Government of Bombay:—

The Government of India, in their Resolution on educational policy, suggested that a thorough inquiry should be initiated into various aspects of school hygiene. Among other matters put forward for investigation were questions regarding the length of the school-day, the nature and extent of home-studies, and the effect upon health of the present system of working for formal examinations.

The Director of Public Instruction, after consulting numerous educational and medical officers, has recently reported to Government on the three subjects mentioned above. He is of opinion that the present school hours, subject to local and seasonal variations, are not under existing conditions susceptible of much improvement. They represent the result of the experience of 50 or 60 years, and experiments with them have been tried from time to time without leading to any substantial modifications. Indeed, an experiment has quite recently been carried out in West Khandesh, whereby in primary schools possessing only one master the pupils attended in two batches, one in the morning and the other in the afternoon. This arrangement, and another experiment designed to cut down school hours, proved very unpopular and had to be abandoned after a year's working Parents resent any cutting down of school hours. What with the irregularity of masters, the irregularity of pupils, and the inroads upon the available time made by the hot weather and in some cases by plague, it is often difficult, as it is, to get any substantial amount of work done in the time that remains. The Director's final conclusion, in which Government concur, is that no change is possible except in the direction of limiting the periods assigned to individual lessons and of slightly increasing the number of holidays allowed in local board schools.

EXAMINATIONS.

As regards the effect upon health of the present system of working for formal examinations, the Director holds that it is impossible to do away with all examinations. They provide an incentive to work and some test of ability. At present pupils are exposed to a formal public examination only at the conclusion of the vernacular or Anglo-vernacular course as the case may be. A system of periodical small examinations within the school, if worked judiciously, tends to make work regular and evenly distributed, and thereby to do away with the evils attending a period of feverish pressure towards the end of the course.

The question of home-studies is a difficult one, if only by reason of the fondness displayed by parents of providing "private tuition" for their children. This adds to the length of the school-day, and at the same time tends to discourage attention to work done in class and self-reliance in the case of work done at home. This evil is essentially a matter which it is in the hands of the parents themselves to deal with, and Government hope that now that it has been pointed out by the Director, it will in ordinary cases be avoided. But it is also possible for school masters to burden their pupils with an excess of home-work. To obviate this danger, the Director of Public Instruction, more than two years ago, issued a circular laying down the principles to be observed. He pointed out that home-work is essentially intended to encourage reading and thought on the part of the pupil, to supplement class-teaching, and to employ leisure time usefully. It should therefore never consist of mere routine work or cramming, or of work which can be performed for the pupil by a private tutor. It should not be excessive in quantity, or so difficult as to be discouraging to the average boy. In short, it should be such as to encourage self-reliance and to stimulate independent effort in the pupil. The Governor in Council trusts that this circular, which has met with general approval, will effectually remove any complaints that may exist on the score of overpressure from home-work. But to ensure this result it is necessary that the system should be worked judiciously and with the active co-operation of the parents, the latter assisting the teachers by supervising their children's preparation at home.

WEDDING AT COONOOR.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

COONOOR, Aug. 29.

The local society mustered in full strength this afternoon at the All Saint's Church to witness the wedding of Mr. John Gray, I.C.S., Divisional Officer, Nilgiris, with Miss Evelyn Mary James, elder daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Rhodes James. The bride-groom was supported by Mr. J. H. Longrigg who officiated as the best man. Miss Hilda James, the bride's sister, acted as gridesmaid and Miss Betty Buchanan and Master John Cornwall Lotter as train bearers. The service was fully choral, Revd. Havelock Creak conducted the ceremony. A reception was held at Canowie.

INDIAN RAILWAY CONFERENCE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Aug. 29.

The "Civil and Military Gazette" understands that Colonel Cowie, President of the Indian Railway Conference, has postponed the meeting of the conference for a fortnight. It will meet at Simla on October 5th.

AN OBJECTIONABLE PUBLICATION.

ALL COPIES OF BOOK CONFISCATED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Aug. 29.

The Punjab Government has issued a notification under Indian Press Act forfeiting all copies of the book written by Rauna Ram and Bishander Dutt and entitled "Khalsa Panthki Haquicat" as the contents of the book have in the opinion of the Government a tendency to bring into hatred or contempt His Majesty's Sikh subjects in British India.

A MULTAN BANK.

PETITION FOR WINDING UP.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Aug. 29.

A petition for the winding up of the Commercial and Zamindar Bank, Limited, Multan, having been presented to the Chief Court by Lala Daulatram of Multan, a shareholder, October 8th has been fixed for hearing of the petition.

UNITED PROVINCES COUNCIL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Aug. 30.

A meeting of the United Provinces Legislative Council will be held at Naini Tal on the 14th September, when a Bill further to amend the U. P., Excise Act of 1910 will be introduced, and non-official members will elect their six representatives on the Finance Committee.

CHOLERA INCREASING IN KASHMIR.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Aug. 30.

Cholera is increasing in Kashmir, the latest weekly returns showing the total of over six hundred deaths.

ALLEGED POLITICAL DACOITY AT MYMENSING.

ONE VILLAGER KILLED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 31.

The "Englishman" has received information from Mymensing of a political dacoity which took place at the house of Chaitanya Shah in the village of Belalee on the Kangasa river. The dacoits numbered fifty. They were masked and wore short pants. They were also armed and used their weapons freely killing one villager in the course of their operations.

COOPERATIVE EDUCATION.

INCREASING NECESSITY FOR UNION.

The following paper was read by Mr. N. M. Joshi of the Servants of India Society before the Provincial Co-operative Conference held at Poona on the 27th ultimo:—

The Co-operative movement as testified by the number of societies formed, is growing year after year, and as the number of societies increases, it becomes increasingly necessary that their members should have a thorough understanding of the principles of co-operation. Without such an understanding the successful working of societies cannot be ensured, and the moral advantages that follow from them cannot be depended upon. As the movement expands in size and assumes the various forms of the co-operative idea, it will also be desirable to place those persons who now help in the establishment and management of societies into contact with literature setting out the experience gained by other countries in all the departments of co-operation. An educational propaganda must therefore be set up for the benefit both of the members of the societies and of those who assist in their formation, if the movement is to maintain the steady advance it has achieved so far.

No doubt interest in the study of the subject of co-operation is growing day by day. But ample facilities for the fuller study of the subject do not exist anywhere in our Presidency. Every individual has to depend upon his own resources. But unless some concerted and organized effort is made to provide the necessary facilities the furtherance of the object cannot be secured. Moreover practically no effort is made to educate the masses in the elementary principles of co-operation. There are hardly any books or even pamphlets or leaflets on the subjects written in the vernaculars. If the movement is to take a firm root in the country this matter cannot be neglected any longer.

The education work done by the Co-operative Union at Manchester in publishing the leaflets and pamphlets and distributing them broadcast may be commended to the notice of co-operators in our country. This body which is supported by a large number of co-operative societies and individual co-operators engages itself solely in educating the public in principles of co-operation and in spreading its propaganda by.

(1) Maintaining an up-to-date Library.
(2) Issuing useful bibliographies.
(3) Issuing and distributing leaflets and pamphlets.
(4) Arranging lectures sometimes illustrated with lantern slides.
(5) And holding Conferences from time to time.

OUTLINES OF A SCHEME.

To bring work here on similar lines will require active support of co-operative societies and co-operators. No one society much less an individual can undertake this work. It is therefore necessary that an organization to be called "The Bombay Co-operative Education Union" should be started in a central and convenient place like Bombay which will (1) provide facilities, by starting a Co-operative Library, to those interested in co-operation to study the subject fully, (2) issue literature in English, and in the principal vernaculars, on the different problems of co-operation, to be distributed free or at a cheap price for the education of the masses in the principles of co-operation. And (3) take such other steps for popularizing the movement such as starting a monthly journal solely devoted to co-operative subjects, or arranging lectures on co-operation by honorary or paid lecturers or starting classes to train co-operative workers.

Members:—The Co-operative Education Union will consist of members who may be individuals or societies from the Bombay Presidency willing to pay a fixed rate of fees. For the present the annual fee may be fixed at Rs. 3 for an individual member and Rs. 5 for a society.

The Co-operative Library:—The Library should consist of books and state publications on all aspects of co-operation such as Co-operative Credit, Co-operative Production, Co-operative Housing, Co-operative Insurance etc. Books should be issued according to rules made for the purposes, to members only. Books may be sent to mofussil members either by post or by railway on payment of transit charges. A well arranged catalogue of books in the Library should be printed and copies should be supplied to members. A good start may be made with an initial outlay of a sum of Rs. 1,000. Thereafter an annual grant of Rs. 300 will be sufficient for the purchase of new books.

Co-operative Literature:—Experienced co-operators should be requested to write pamphlets and leaflets both for the use of workers and for the spread of co-operative ideals. Those devoted to the former use should be in English and those for the latter in the vernaculars of the Presidency. With an expenditure of Rs. 1,200, 200 pages with 5,000 copies of each may be printed and distributed. As far as possible the pamphlets should be very small containing as a rule five to ten pages. This literature generally should be for free distribution. But societies and individuals interested in the movement should be induced to purchase copies for free distribution on their behalf. This will enable the Union to do more work with less expenditure. Writers may be paid if no honorary writers are available.

Other work:—Feasible schemes for starting a magazine or for arranging lectures in villages and towns or for training of workers may be devised as the time to give them a practical shape arrives.

FINANCING THE WORK.

If a well thought-out scheme could be formed it should not really be difficult to finance it. At first only a small beginning may be made and the work should be allowed to go on as more funds become available. Moreover the nature of the work is such that it involves no permanent responsibility. The work can be easily be expanded or contracted according to the funds in hand. Until the funds permit a separate place should not be hired and a clerk on Rs. 25 should be the only establishment entertained in the beginning. Money required for the purpose may be raised by the following means:—

1. *Grants and subscription from Co-operative societies*:—For the financial support of the scheme more reliance will, of course, be placed on the contributions from co-operative societies. According to the Act the societies are allowed to set apart a portion of their profits for educational or philanthropic work after provision has been made for the statutory Reserve Fund. If the societies be persuaded to pay even a fourth of this sum for this purpose a sum of Rs. 1,500 may under the present conditions be made available for this work.

2. *Government Grant*:—If an application for a grant of Rs. 1,000 be made to Government with support of the Conference there is no reason why it should not receive favourable consideration at their hands.

3. *Subscription of individual members*:—The growing interest in the subject that is being evinced justifies an expectation to raise a fairly good sum by means of the subscription of individual members also.

4. *Donations*:—This source of income will, of course, be variable.

There is every hope that a pretty good sum may be raised by the above means. The time is quite ripe for a beginning which if the Conference approves may be made at once, A provisional Committee should be appointed to frame rules and the constitution for the Union and give this scheme a tangible shape. If an appeal be made to this Conference for a small initial fund I am sure it will not go in vain.

THEFT OF ARMS AND AMMUNITION.

50 PISTOLS AND 46,000 ROUNDS OF AMMUNITION MISSING.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 31.

Messrs. R. B. Rodda, Gunsmiths, have reported to the C. I. D. the loss of fifty automatic pistols and forty-six thousand rounds of ammunition. These were imported in the S.S. Tactician and cleared out of the Customs House by Rodda's Custom house sircar who has disappeared with the weapons and ammunition.

DEATH OF A SHAN CHIEF.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, Aug. 31.

The death at the age of seventy of Khun Seng (Shan Chief) Myoza of Kehsi Mansam is reported to have taken place last Saturday. He received the T. D. M. thirteen years ago, but had been for some years too old to participate in public affairs. Khun Seng, about 33 years of age, who is permanently lame through a gun accident, is the present heir.

THEFT OF ARMS.

HOUSES SEARCHED IN CALCUTTA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 31.

Yesterday morning the special branch of the C. I. D. searched a dozen houses in the second division, Calcutta Police District, in connection wth the reported theft of guns and ammunition recently imported into Calcutta. Four Bengali youths have been arrested and will be placed before the Commissioner of Police this morning.

DELHI CONSPIRACY CASE.

EXTRACTS FROM DOCUMENTS COMMENTED ON.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Aug. 29.

Arguments in the Delhi Conspiracy cases being resumed to-day, Mr. Ross Alston continued the case for the prosecution. Counsel cited various instances of the friendship of Balraj and Balmokand and sought to prove that this friendship was of a criminal nature. Charandas' acquaintence with Rash Behari was also criminal. The case against Raghobir Sharma turned on the finding of the tin box containing books and papers of a seditious nature which proved his complicity in the conspiracy. This accused admitted acquaintence with Rash Behari. Basant Kumar, it had been proved, was brought up from Bengal by Rash Behari and stayed with the latter at Dehra Dun under the name of Hari Das. The case against him in connection with the Lahore bomb had been conclusively proved. The Court then rose for the day.

DELHI, August 31.

The arguments in the Delhi Conspiracy Cases being resumed to-day, Mr. Ross Alston brought forward arguments to prove the incorrectness of the defence theory that Rash Behari was a police spy.

Mr. A. B. Broadway continued the arguments and discussed the cases of Amir Chand and Abad Behari. Counsel read extracts from the documents, etc., found in the search of Amir Chand's house. With regard to the document "Love of Liberty," which Amir Chand had said, was written impulsively when he was in a passion, counsel said, it had obviously been written with great deliberation and care and afterwards corrected. The corrections, the counsel said, were not however of the nature, Amir Chand said but were inserted to make the document more venomous.

The Court rose for the day.

MURDER OF A MISSIONARY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

COLOMBO, August 29.

Much indignation is expressed at the murder by a German soldier of the clergyman named Mackenzie while crossing Germany.

THE BRITISH NAVY

FIGHT FOR THE TRIDENT.

THE FOG OF WAR.

A dense fog—the fog of war—has spread over the seas of the world. The three greatest sea Powers are engaged in the struggle for the command of the sea. We must not even inquire what is happening on our coasts, because secrecy is the essence of successful strategy; all that is published in this country as to the plans of our naval commanders may be communicated to the powerful enemy on the other side of the North Sea, writes Mr. Archibald Hurd in "The Daily Telegraph" of 7th August.

We do not know what may be the intentions of Grand Admiral von Tirpitz, who, after nearly twenty years of successful effort to create the German fleet, is now called upon to marshal it for war before it has reached anything like its full development. We have no information as to the scheme of the German war staff. The only indications which we have of German strategy are to be obtained from various books written in the past few years by officers and others in close touch with the Admiralstab in Berlin. They have declared that in its early stages a struggle in the North Sea would consist mainly of torpedo operations and the laying of mines, in which young German officers would risk their all in the effort to reduce British superiority in large ships before the eventual grand battles occur, in which the Dreadnoughts will decide the issues for the two Empires.

British naval officers have formed a very high estimate of the professional ability and daring of the officers and crews of the German flotillas. We must be prepared for losses, perhaps heavy losses, in ships and men. The modern super-heated torpedo, with its great range and accuracy in running, is being employed for the first time. Never before has the submarine taken any part in naval warfare. Aircraft are a fresh development. A thousand and one theories are about to be tested. The result must be uncertain. But this may be said. The assumptions on which the British and German navies have been created are very similar. The German fleet is the child of the British Fleet. We encouraged it at its birth, and it is largely patterned on our own Navy.

A RESOLUTE ENEMY.

The contest which is now opening in the North Sea is unparalleled in its character and in its consequences. Even in the Great War we were not faced by so strong and resolute an enemy. In the past hundred years every condition has changed, and we move in the dark as we face the future. The naval actions in the Spanish-American war and in the more recent struggle in the Far East supply little guidance. In the first instance, Spain was defeated before hostilities began, and in the second Russia was no fitting opponent to the well-trained Japanese. We are confronted by a naval Power untried it is true—a country which has never fought a naval battle—but we dare not under-estimate the valour and resourcefulness of the German navy. Germany has shown her courage and virility on land, and it would be folly to imagine that because we are in superior strength we can hope to secure the command of the sea except after a fierce struggle; we may have to suffer colossal loss of life before the trident is ours.

As a nation we must steel ourselves to bear many heavy blows without flinching.

THE LOSS OF THE AMPHION.

We have to deplore the loss of the cruiser Amphion, but the German navy has been robbed of a most valuable unit—one of its few mine-layers. Two days ago the Amphion was said to have sunk the German mine-layer Konigen Luise; now it is known that this initial success was achieved by the destroyer Lance. The Amphion, commanded by Captain Cecil H. Fox, was the mother ship of the Third Flotilla, to which the Lance belongs. We have that satisfaction; it is a notable success, because she was sowing destruction in the path of British ships. One insidious danger to the British Navy has been put out of the way. Happily a large proportion of the Amphion's crew were saved. The Amphion was a new ship, of 3,440 tons, and cost about £280,000. In the very opening stage of a terrible war such an incident must not be taken too much to heart. Losses there will be, and we must resign ourselves to bear them with resignation as the price of eventual victory. In this particular instance we may take what comfort we can from the thought that Germany has suffered most—suffered, indeed, a loss which may powerfully affect the subsequent course of events.

MORE SHIPS FOR THE FLEET.

"Captain Henry B. Pelly, M.V.O., to Vivid, additional for Tiger, August 3, and to Tiger on commissioning, undated." This official announcement points to the passing of this new battle-cruiser into the Fleet at an early date. She is the finest ship of her class in the world—displacing 28,000 tons, with a speed of twenty-eight knots, and an armament of eight 13.5in. guns and twelve 6in. quick-firers. She is better armoured than most battleships. She is one of the vessels of the 1911-12 programme, of which two others—the battleships Emperor of India and Benbow, building at Barrow and Dalmuir—have still to be completed. No doubt every effort will be made to press on work upon these vessels, which, but for labour troubles, should already have passed into the Navy. In an emergency of the character which has now arisen, many details desirable for the comfort of the officers and men, but not essential to fighting efficiency can, no doubt, be postponed so as to get them to sea. The same is true of several cruisers and a number of destroyers now in the final stages of construction.

ROYAL PRINCES AFLOAT.

The nation will not forget in this hour of trial the fathers and mothers who have boys afloat in the British ships which now face the enemy. There are nearly 500 midshipmen borne in the Navy, and of these probably 300 are now on duty in the North Sea and the English Channel. The King and Queen will share in the anxiety which will overshadow the homes of all these midshipmen, for Prince Albert is one of the officers in the battleship Collingwood. The First Sea Lord of the Admiralty is also represented by a son, Lieutenant Prince George of Battenburg—he was promoted last February—being an officer on board the battle cruiser New Zealand. To attempt to give a list of the midshipmen afloat who represent famous English families would take up too much space, but among them may be mentioned the Earl of Carlisle, the Hon. Archibald J. M. Stuart, the Hon. Alexander D. Carnegie, the Hon. Alan B. d'Blaquiere, the Hon. Harold C. Tennyson (grandson of the late Poet Laureate), Viscount Grey de Wilton, the Hon. John H. Russell. Among the sub-lieutenants now afloat are the Hon. Cecil R. Spencer, Lord Burghersh, and Sir Roger T. Twisden, Bt.

THE KAISER AS BRITISH ADMIRAL.

Almost at the very moment—a little over a month ago—when the Archduke Franz Ferdinand and his consort were assassinated, and Austria-Hungary determined to risk plunging Europe into war, the German Emperor was in technical command of the finest Dreadnoughts of the British Navy. As honorary Admiral of the Fleet his Majesty visited the King George V. at Kiel, and, his flag having replaced that of Vice-Admiral Sir George Warrender, he was for an hour master of the Second Battle Squadron. His Majesty's cordiality towards British officers and men was hardly less marked than the demeanour of the Commander-in-Chief of the High Sea Fleet. On each and every occasion when British sailors appeared in the streets enthusiastic crowds joined in shouts of appreciation. Now—after an interval of just over a month—the two navies are coming to grips in what promises to be the most terrible struggle on the seas of which history contains any record.

ARCHAEOLOGY OF TAXILA KINGS.

DR. MARSHALL'S LECTURE BEFORE THE PUNJAB HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

(From our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, Aug. 29.

Before a crowded meeting of the Punjab Historical Society Dr. J. H. Marshall, Director General of Archaelogy delivered an interesting lecture on Taxila. He dwelt upon the results of the recent excavations which threw new light on the history of the Scythian, Parthian and Kunshana dynasties. He alluded in the beginning to the excavations which covered three separate deities. The chamber in question was a Bodhisattva chapel and no doubt there was a Bodhisattva image placed against the wall opposite the entrance. At this point he discovered buried beneath the floor and originally covered by the statue, an earthenware vessel containing a vase of silver. Inside this silver vase was a small relic casket of gold together with a silver scroll the inscription on which states that the relics inside the casket were the body relics of Buddha and also gives some other valuable information in connection with the chronology of the Scythian, Parthian and Kushana dynasties. In the second and last of his lecture Dr. Marshall discussed the historical aspects which, he pointed out last with various generally accepted views regarding this period of Indian history. He said:—

"The most important points in which my chronology differs from the oxthodox chronology are these. I show that the Saka kings, Maues and Azes came to the throne a generation later than has usually been supposed, namely about 95 and 58 B. C. respectively instead of 125 and 90 B. C.

Secondly I show that Kujula Kadphises succeeded the Parthian Gondopharnes and ruled over Taxila and consequently that he and with him the Greek Hermaeus were reigning thirty or forty years later than we have been taught.

Thirdly, I add several new Parthian kings to the list of those already known.

Furthly I place Kanishka in the early part of the second century A. D. and lastly I place the Satrals of Mathura, a whole century later than they are generally placed. Continuing Dr. Marshall said as to the date of Kanishka, we have seen on the one hand that he was not the founder of the era commencing in 58 B. C. and that there is no place for him among the Scythian and Parthian kings who were ruling at Taxila in the centuries before and after Christ. On the other hand, we have the positive evidence of their stratification to prove that the coins of Kaneshka and of his successors Huvishka and Vasudeva are later than those of the two Kadphises. Again the evidence of the small *stupa* north of the Chir Tope which contained coins of Huvishka and Vasudeva alone and was certainly not erected until late in the second century A. D. There is the equally strong evidence of the great stupa Manikyala dk. fig. 44 (which was erected during the reign of Huvishka and which now turns out to be similar in all its details to the monuments of the second and third centuries A. D.) at taxila but marked different from those of the first century B. C. There can no longer be any question therefore that Kanishka came later than Wima Kadphises but precisely how much later still remains to be seen. There was an interval between the reigns of the two Kings and that this interval may have been filled by the reign of the King known as Soter Megas bue. This is little more than a surmise and we must wait for further result to complete the missing link in the chain of evidence. Now, as regards the satraps of Mathura. There are three important records bearing upon their chronology. The first is a copper plate found some years ago at Taxila which is usually known as the Patika copper plate. It is dated in the year 78 of the great King Moga and refers to a certain satrap Liaka. Kusulaka and to his son Patika. The second is a record inscribed on the well-known Lion Capital of Mathura, which also mentions Patika as well as Rajuvula and his son Sodasa. And the third is a dedicatory inscription of a lady named Amohini also from Mathura which is dated in the reign of Sodasa and in the 72nd year of an unspecified era."

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GERMAN ADVANCE ON LIEGE.

BELGIANS' SPLENDID RESISTANCE.

Telegraphing from Liege on August 5, Mr. J. M. N. Jeffries, special correspondent of the "Daily Mail," says:—The German operations against Liege began to-day at the advance posts. The 12th German Infantry encountered the Belgian cavalry. Thereupon a great mass of German infantry advanced in the direction of the bridge at Vise, on the Meuse, a few miles from the Dutch frontier. German troops occupied the houses at Vise and opened fire, while others advanced on to the bridge to discover whether the arch had been destroyed. Four hundred Belgians fired on the Germans from the other side of the river. The guns of the Belgian fort of Barchon also fired. The Belgians resisted the German advance for three hours. German detachments occupied Pepinster and Verviers (about twelve miles east of Liege). The Belgians blew up villages, churches, and other buildings which were situated in the line of fire of the forts of Liege.

German aeroplanes were fling when I arrived at Liege. (Mr. Jeffries must have arrived at Liege on Tuesday evening.) The town, however, was calm and the people were singing patriotic songs. I went to Vaux-sons-Chevremont, about 1½ miles from a place where there was an engagement. (Vaux is three miles south-east of Liege.) The guns of Fort Embourg (two miles from Vaux) fired on the Germans and the shells passed over the Belgian infantry. The first prisoner of war is Captain von Forstner. He belongs to the Hussars of Reiken and is wounded in the arm. A Belgian officer during a skirmish took the rifle from one of his soldiers and brought down two Germans. A German Taube aeroplane flying at a height of 1,500ft. was brought down. Its pilot was wounded by a rifle shot.

A Zeppelin airship was struck by the fire from a Belgian fort and fell in the plateau of Herve.

Liege is full of troops, but the cafes are open and life goes on as usual. The Germans are now at Troz, nine miles from Liege. I am always being asked when the English will arrive.

TERRIBLE FUSILLADE.

Mr. Jeffries telegraphed from Brussels on August 16th:—

I have returned from Liege. I had difficulty in leaving this town. The roads were barred with large trollies and other vehicles. Everywhere there were soldiers. Motor-cars had been requisitioned. There were hundreds of cattle at the gates of Liege this morning. The calm attitude of the inhabitants is extremly courageous. Everywhere along the roads I have come across lines of cavalry and infantry as far as Brussels. All when questioned expressed a violent desire to come to blows with the German and there were crisis of, "Long live England!" The fight at the Mill Bridge at Vise was very desperate. The German infantry were in deep masses, flanked by batteries of field guns and quick-firing guns. The 12th Belgian line regiment took up their position behind the walls of the houses along the Meuse. The fusillade lasted half an hour. The Germans then brought up guns in front of Lixhe and Hallembaye, while the German sappers constructed a bridge of boats. The men at Fort Barchon let them build the bridge, but once it was finished they destroyed the pontoons with some shells.

During the fight at Vise a Belgian sergeant, stepping out from the ranks, knelt down amid a hail of bullets to take aim at group of German staff officers, bringing down three. The German losses were 80 and the Belgians 12 killed and wounded. The Germans are advancing in three columns. The first, starting from Aix-la-Chapelle, has had a check at Vise. The second is following the main road from Aix-la-Chapelle to Liege. The third is moving up the valley of the River Vesdre, which joins the Meuse at Liege, flowing from the east. The cavalry is scattered to the south of the Meuse. A turning movement seems to be contemplated.

The German entry into Verviers was peaceful. About 20,000 men are in the town. The regiments coming from Berlin appeared tired out. The others are in good condition. Many Uhlans, soldiers and officers, are wearing dust-coloured grey uniforms. General von Emmich, the German commander, justifies the invasion in a proclamation in which he alleges that French officers in disguise crossed Belgian territory. The total number of men in the German advance guard menacing Liege is estimated at 80,000. The corps are from Hamburg (the 9th), Hanover (the 10th), and Magdeburg? (Munster, the 12th).

The Belgian 12th line regiment on entering Liege had a frenzied ovation. Other divisions of the Belgian Army are approaching the Meuse. At Nessonvaux, near Verviers, workmen are digging trenches three yards in depth and width on the roads. To fill up a tunnel at Nasproue the Belgians derailed a locomotive and then sent two others crashing into it.

The destruction by the Belgian engineers of the village of Boncelles, near Liege, stirred everyone with emotion. The soldiers put tar on all the woodwork and then set fire to the Church, the presbytery and two large villas. A hundred dwellings burst into flames. The distressed inhabitants fled to Liege. The officer in command near Chaudfontaine told me of the great success of the Belgian reconnaissances, including those made by airmen. "We are admirably informed," he said. Boy Scouts have been seen carrying messages in the firing line. One of them is said to have captured a German.

The news of the declaration of war by England has evoked indescribable emotion in Brussels. "Our fate is now bound up with the two noblest nations of the earth, France and England," says the *Soir*.

The Punjab University has appointed the following gentlemen to deliver special lectures during the next cold weather:—Dr. J. H. Marshall on "Indian Art"; Dr. Prafulla Chandra Ray of Calcutta on some branch of Chemistry; Mr. R. B. Whithead, I.C.S., on "Numismatics,"; Mr. Mannohar Lal on "Indian Economics" and Mr. Barnes, of the Lyallpur Agricultural College, on "Appplication of Science to Agriculture."

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HOLIDAYS IN EUROPE.

A BUSY WEEK IN LONDON.

(By Mrs. John Gilpin.)

The weather has been really summerlike since I last wrote, with the result that the shops have blossomed out like veritable flowerbeds and have been fascinating to gaze into and to mark the new notes in the fashions which seem struck almost every week. I told you that cloaks were coming in, and at the International Horse Show at Olympia they had evidently come *quite* in, for every second woman was wearing one of every colour and fabric, but the shape was mostly the one which is the vogue of the moment, i.e., a cape hanging full round the figure, quite short in front and long at the back, in some cases almost to the bottom of the skirt. They should not be at all difficult to make for any one with a taste for dress making, for a Weldon would give you either a pattern or a drawing of it and the making is simplicity itself whether lined or not. I must say, they make a pretty finish to a costume and give opportunity for a distinctive note of colour to be introduced. Also they are particularly useful in a climate like this, where after sundown or towards the evening it feels quite chilly and a light wrap is comfortable. Some of the evening ones made in gorgeous brocades, lined with the richest satins and with expensive bead and other vivid and barbaric looking ornaments, run to ten and twelve guineas, but could be easily copied for a quarter of the sum in some odd length of rich material bought at a sale. The Gypsy and Dolly Varden shape in hats is to be seen also on every second woman, and except those which are exaggerated in size or stuck out at the back in a rediculous manner, are uncommonly becoming; they are worn tilted high at the back or well over the eyes and flat on the head according to individual taste, and are of straw, or covered with tulle on a wire frame, or pretty shepherdess-flowered silk or even in velvet. I saw one the other day which I should have loved to have bought for a friend of mine who I knew it would become. It was covered in white velvet, on top the trimming was a sparce wreath of white wheat ears nearly coming to the edge of the brim, and at one side three huge velvet pansies, one black, one white and one cadmium yellow. The cache-peigne was of black velvet with a white and yellow pansy nestling into it, the whole hat being one of the most artistic and striking imaginable, but it needed the rest of the costume in keeping, so on second thoughts I did not buy it as it would not have been as useful as one which might be almost as pretty but not so out of the common as to be noticed as the only hat she possessed.

The King and Queen attended the Show the day we were there, but as it had well begun, beyond the playing of the National Anthem and some hand clapping there was little fuss. The fuss came later on, when some of the Suffragettes made a disturbance by trying to shout out to their Majesties and were quickly suppressed and carried out. but the audience was very angry and there was much booing and hissing. Their Majesties never blinked and especially did but continued talking to their entourage as if nothing unusual were happening. The King took a very keen interest in the different events and smiled and laughed a good deal with those near him, but the Quieen seemed to be much graver and watched the proceedings with rather a set face and a furrow on her forehead. She was dressed in pale blue and her favourite round shapped hat with many pale blue plumes in it. It was rather a dull afternoon so that I really could not make out all the details I wanted, nor make sure of some other Royalties there.

VISIT TO THE ZOO.

We chose what promised to be a lovely day for our visit to the Zoo, where the Mappin Terraces had only just been finished and were in occupation by their new tenants. Of these the Polar bears, Sam and Barbara, afforded us such an interesting time that we could hardly tear ourselves away. All I could remember of the Polar bears before, was two melancholy animals pacing up and down their large cage and gazing into the far distance as though in quest of something that they had little hope of finding, but the other day they seemed in the wildest spirits and wrestled and boxed and feinted with each other in the water in the most interesting and amusing way, often diving and hugging each other in the water, showing now a hind leg, now a fore paw, for quite a time. They really played about like two puppies or seals, until they had a large audience, who like ourselves, were fascinated with the display. The Terraces are really very fine and the goats and antelopes looked extremely picturesque silhouetted against the sky, perched on the very tops of the three peaks, not to mention the gambols of some of the almost newly-born kids who did wonderful acrobatic feats of slitthering down the sides of the rocks to the footway below quite scorning to use the zigzag neat pathways somewhat unnecessarily provided for them. As a matter of fact, I think these peaks are spoiled by not being nearly rugged enough; they might have been easily made so and would have pleased the goats much better, as well as being much more artistic and pleasing to the eye. The bears in the other partitions did not seem very gay, and all the dens looked too neat and tame, and one felt that some great trees might have been thrown about for them to climb about on; no doubt this will be done later, for the place had only been in occupation by the animals a few days when we saw them. These Terraces are the beginning of a most drastic re-arrangement of the Gardens which will occupy the next three or four years, and which are necessitated by the small space available to the Fellows for the adequate housing of the ever-increasing number of animals they receive, and also for the convenience of the ever-increasing number of visitors to the Gardens. To the outsider, it would appear that a little slice from the Regent's Park adjoining might well be given, seeing that it would be still kept as a garden space, but apparently this may not, so the Fellows are forced to use the quite too small area they have to the best advantage. In 1912, for the first time the visitors to the Gardens numbered over a million, and last year there were even more, so it is absolutely necessary to consider them: moreover, the present arrangement of the houses and cages is very haphazard and the greater part of them are to be swept entirely away. Roughly speaking they are to be placed on either side of a fifty-foot wide avenue running through the centre of the grounds, and all will be built on the newest, most suitable and artistic lines. We spent the most part of the time watching the Polar bears, the sea lions and the lions, tigers and other "cats," but by about half past four rain fell heavily, and the constant stream of children and many grown-ups waiting their turn for rides on the camels, dromedaries and elephants, and in the Llama carriages were disappointed of the treat. I can recommend a long day spent at the Zoo as one of the most enjoyable any one could wish for; one can get quite a good meal at a moderate price in the grounds and there is ample toilet and lavatory accommodation.

One of the things which strike one very forcibly on a return to the old country after a short period of years, is the excellence of the roads wherever you go, especially in and around London, and I am told that England now is absolutely in the van in the solving of the making of roads with a lasting surface free of dust. At one time the French had the lead, but within the last three years our road engineers have been enabled to make the most exhaustive experiments in a practical manner by the granting of sufficient funds by the Government for the purpose. Out at Bushey there is a laboratory in which chemical experiments are made as to the substances best for road surfaces, which are then tested practically on a circular bit of road by the "Road-machine," an eightwheeled frame which can be weighted to any extent, so that a road can be tested in this way which if worn by ordinary traffic would take several years to do, with a consequent saving of time in the making of fresh experiments. They have proved that a bitumen surface is the best and most durable for motor traffic especially, as this latter uses the surface of the road quite different to any other, inasmuch that the wheels run in a series of uneven which jerks squeeze up a macadum surface almost directly; on other hand, the bitumen surface gives to the pressure without breaking. That these road engineers have solved the problem, is shown by the fact that the Continental nations are all applying for advice and instruction for the making of their roads to England, and also that the Upper Richmond Road over which a thousand Motor busses pass daily is practically as good as when first made, at the end of just on two years' wear. The spraying of roads with tar is only a make-shift and very temporary affair. I am staying at this moment on the borders of the Epping Forest to the East of London, and though there is unceasing motor traffic, there is practically no dust. Never have I seen so many bicyclists as pass about here in their hundreds on Saturdays and Sundays, making the crossing of a road quite an adventure; it is good to think of all these working men and women getting out into the beauty and freshness of the grand chain of great open and wildly-sylvan spaces which surround this huge City opening of the Church of Kennington.

THE PRINCE OF WALES' DEBUT.

The Prince of Wales has made his debut in the multiplicity of Public functions which it is the lot of Royal Persons to have to perform in the course of a year, (which too they must find so appallingly dull as the one succeeds another without intermission) by the laying of the Foundation stone of a Church at Kennington of which he has given the site as owner of it in the Duchy of Cornwall estate. The papers say, though obviously rather nervous, he performed the ceremony with quiet dignity and his speech was admirable in matter and spoken in a well modulated voice and with a clear enunciation. He rather aptly brought in the fact, that this particular part was closely connected with the Black Prince who died almost on that spot, and he also alluded very pleasingly to the interest "my dear grandfather and fathor" had taken in the welfare of all those on the estate when they were Prince of Wales and had the use of it. There was published in "The Times" alongside the account of the proceedings a little appreciative article from a fellow undergraduate at Oxford about him, and how the democratic experiment had answered of sending him to Oxford to lead the life of an ordinary undergraduate without any sort of form or ceremony. He described the sort of ferment there was among all the men when it was first announced that the Prince of Wales was to come thus among them, and how at the beginning there was a lot of silly snapshotting and worshipping among a lot of somewhat foolish folk; that the prince had by no means an easy boat to row at first to steer clear of cliques and actions, but that he succeeded admirably by reason of a great simplicity of character and tactful common sense; and that though somewhat shy and retiring at first at dinners and entertainments it was quickly discovered that he was a considerable asset at them because of a keen sense of humour and motherwit. His parents must feel glad that the unusual procedure that they adopted has proved so successful, as it must have done or it would not be announced that he is to remain another term at Oxford. Last Sunday, though fine and warm here we could hear the constant growling of thunder in the distance, and the next day the papers gave accounts of a severe succession of thunderstorms in the district which we had only left the day before; torrential rain,—2 inches in one place,—immense damage by hail in others; the loss of seven lives in all from lightening stroke and floods galore. The odd feature of the visitation was its partialness; of three or four districts quite close together, one was innundated by the rain while the other received none at all, or only the softest of showers. We must have passed the great storm on to Paris for the accounts of the damage there are really surprising. this morning; the special feature of the affair being the subsidences of hundreds of yards of the covering roofs of the Metropolitan Railway, which is run at a depth "which would be considered insecure in England." That it is insecure depth is now proved by what has already occurred, and there is evidently considerable fear that there will be much more of the subsidences which already embrace a large area. Imagine sitting in a newspaper kiosk and its suddenly sinking into a 20 foot deep hole or starting in a taxi cab and a hole 40 feet deep opening, immediately in front of you into which you plunged holus bolus. This is what happened in Paris, which with the breaking of the gas mains and the consequent constant explosions must have given good cause for the panic which ensued. I understood that it was the pressure of the enormous volume of water which the sewers were unable to cope with which caused all these alarming subsidences. We are all eager to get more news, and trust that the tale of deaths may not be so large as is at present feared.

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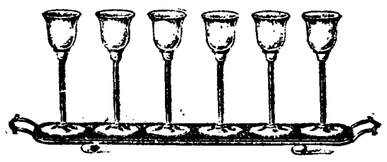

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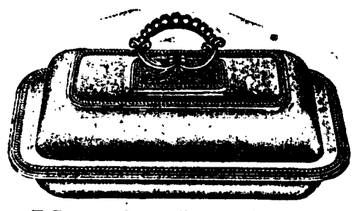

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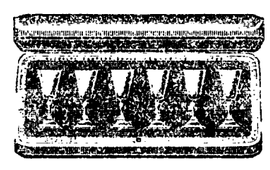

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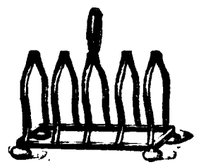

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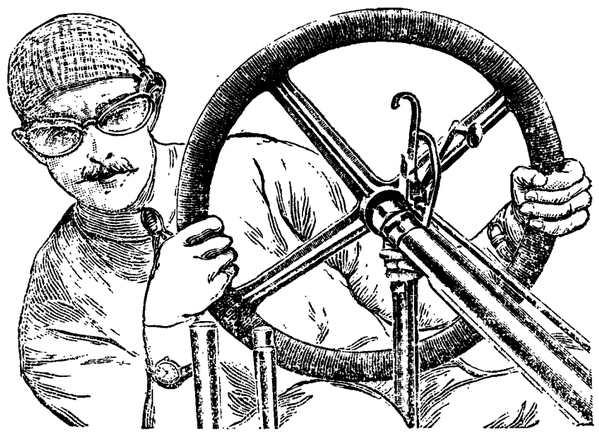

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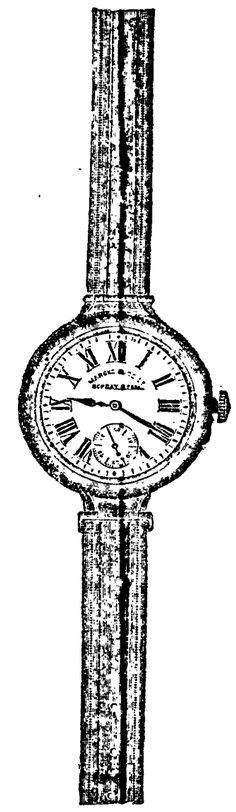

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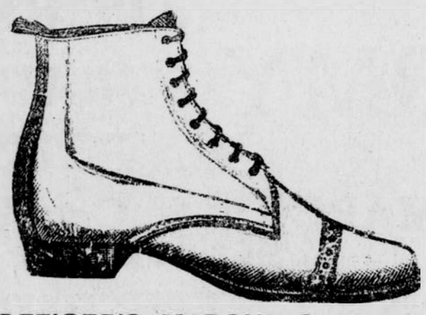

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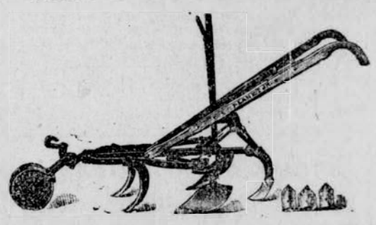

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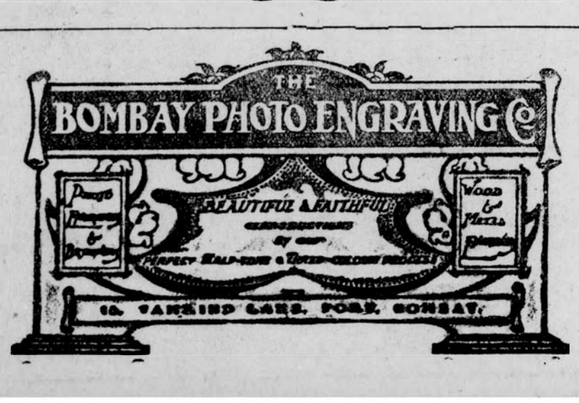

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